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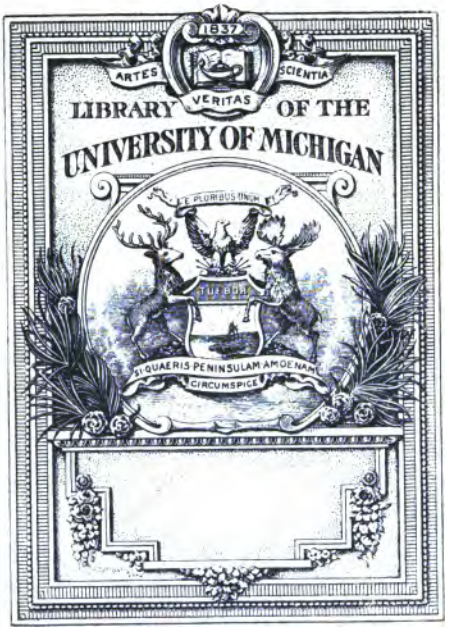

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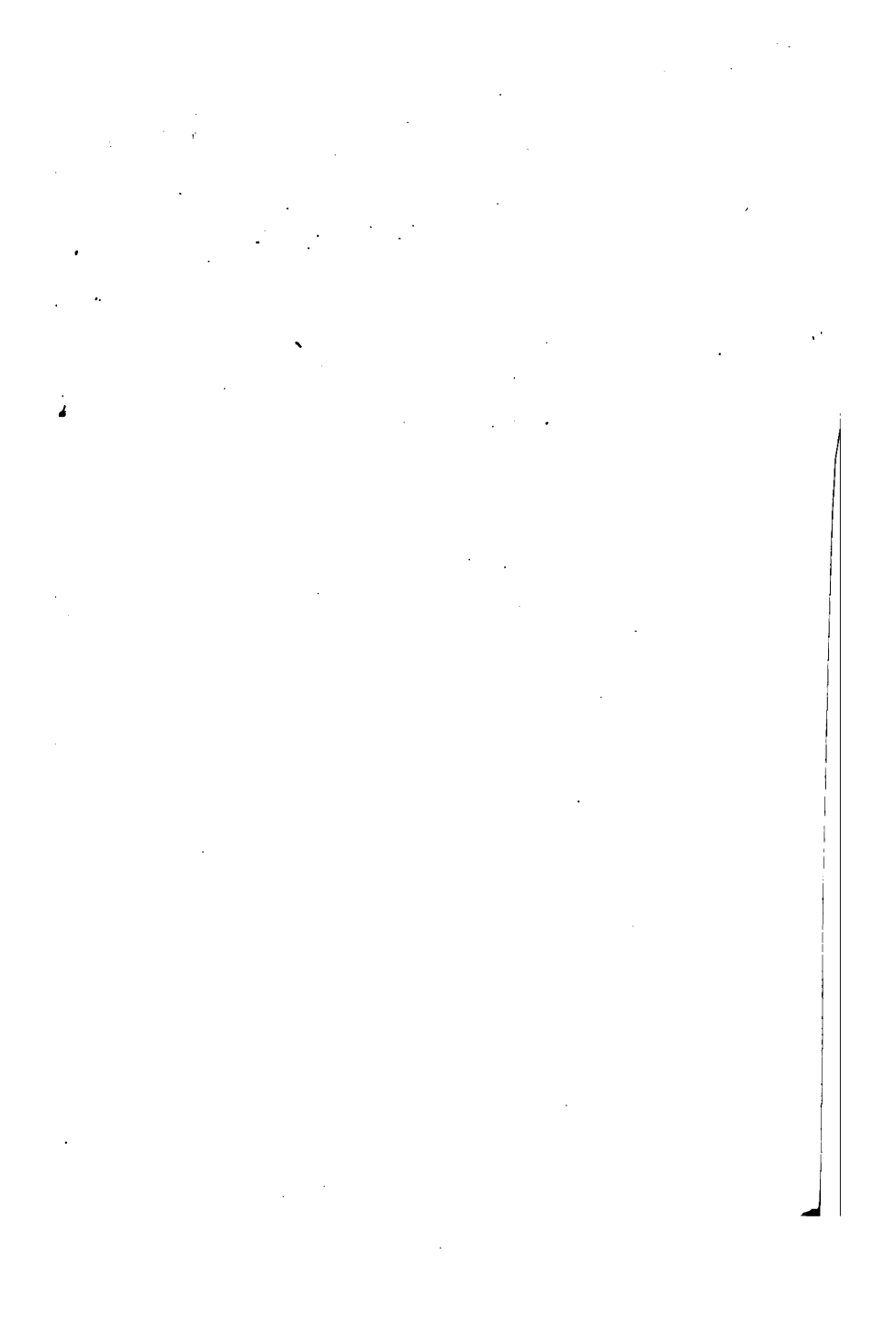

A

TREATISE

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ON

TYPHOID FEVER,

AND ITS

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

BY

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MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AT PARIS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,

BY

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

WM. RADDE, 322 Broadway, New-York, respectfully informs the Homœopathic Physicians, and the friends of the System, that he is the sole Agent for the Leipzig Central Homœopathic Pharmacy, and that he has always on hand a good assortment of the best Homœopathic Medicines, in complete sets or by single vials, in *Tinctures, Dilutions* and *Triturations;* also *Pocket Cases of Medicines; Physicians' and Family Medicine Chests to Laurie's Domestic* (60 to 82 Remedies).—EPP'S (60 Remedies)—HERING'S, (60 Remedies to 102).—*Small Pocket-cases*, at $3, with Family Guide and 27 Remedies.—*Cases* containing 415 Vials with Tinctures and Triturations for Physicians.—*Cases* with 260 vials of Tinctures and Triturations to Jahr's New Manual, or Symptomen-Codex.—Physicians' *Pocket Cases* with 60 Vials of Tinctures and Triturations.—*Cases* from 200 to 300 Vials with low and high dilutions of medicated pellets.—*Cases* from 50 to 80 Vials of low and high dilutions, &c., &c. Homœopathic Chocolate. Refined Sugar of Milk, pure Globules, &c., *Arnica Tincture*, the best specific remedy for bruises, sprains, wounds, &c. *Arnica Plaster*, the best application for *Corns*. *Urtica urens*, and Dr. Reisig's *Homœopathic Pain Extractor* are the best specific remedies for *Burns*. Also, Books, Pamphlets, and Standard Works on the System, in the English, French, Spanish, and German Languages.

A

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HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

We often find certain morbid dispositions which give a peculiar stamp to most diseases, and which themselves form a particular class of disease. From certain causes, as yet but little known, these morbid dispositions acquire a high degree of intensity, become epidemics which sweep off whole populations, and leave behind them an endemical disposition no less fatal. This is the *quid divinum* of Hippocrates, which it is so highly important for the scientific man to understand thoroughly so as to avoid the necessity of employing ineffectual and sometimes dangerous remedies.

At the present day, in consequence of both moral

and physical causes, real inflammatory fevers have become a matter of very rare occurrence. The greater number shew in the course of the disease some new feature, destructive and malignant, which prevents any salutary crisis, weakens excessively the body, and attacks directly the sources of life, like the worst kind of miasma. There is now scarcely a simple acute disease that does not shew signs, more or less marked, of this ataxic, adynamic, this *quid divinum* character; it is the medical constitution of the present generation. Broussais, who mistook this phenomenon, fell into the greatest disrepute, dragging with him innumerable victims. Better appreciated by eclectic physicians, this morbid disposition was nevertheless combatted by most ineffectual remedies. Antiseptic, revulsive and tonic remedies, all proved themselves useless. What could these rational remedies do to counteract a cause of special nature? The only resource was to apply specific medicines which should have a special relationship to the disease. These means were the only ones capable of attacking the disorder in a direct manner, resulting in most cases in complete triumph. Experience of old has given us abundant proofs of this. The object of this paper is to make known this specific treatment, commonly called *homœopathic*, as applied to the treatment of those diseases which are like the type of the actual medical constitution, and which of late years have been recognized under the name of *Ty-*

phoid fevers. We trust that conscientious allopathic practitioners, who must all deplore the inefficiency of their science in the treatment of these malignant fevers, will not refuse to study and adopt this method, the success of which has been proved, and is daily proved by innumerable cases.

There are a great variety of typhoid affections, such as putrid, adynamic, malignant, ataxic. It is not our intention to treat of these various morbid conditions, but of that one only which has been so well defined by Drs. Bretonneau and Louis, and which is characterized by an intestinal exanthema, followed by ulceration.

The uniform existence of this intestinal exanthema in patients attacked by one of these kinds of fevers, called by the ancients putrid or malignant and by the moderns typhoid fevers, is an important discovery, which allows one to appreciate more intimately the peculiar nature of the disorder, and gives a wider field to judge of the correct remedy.

Up to the present time the indications of the proper treatment to be adopted in the cure of acute diseases have been taken from the sanguineous reaction which almost always accompanies these disorders, and which is designated by the name of *fever.* This phenomenon has always been so wrongly interpreted, the prejudices which it has engendered are so numerous and so firmly fixed, that we can easily understand the cause of the numerous erroneous methods

of treatment which the ordinary practice of medicine has from time to time made use of. Let us for one moment examine the pathology of this subject which is intimately connected with the object of this paper.

The respirations and pulsations of the heart measure regularly the course of life; but how often is not this regularity destroyed by an infinity of dangers and obstacles! Even the very elements which sustain life are subjected to a thousand causes which tend to destroy it. Nature resists the injurious influence of physical forces not by inertia but by reaction. The natural excitants are quickly transformed into irritants. A reaction of the vital powers takes place; the vessels are distended; the pulsations of the heart quicken; the respiratory organs become oppressed; circulation is increased; and so fever is produced. This is the first, the grand law of pathology. If it is misunderstood, then indeed is the whole of therapeutics false.

Fever therefore, is an element common to all diseases where the organism still possesses its reactive powers. It is a general state which gives no particular indication of the nature of the disease. And yet it is from this common element that these indications have been derived; a fundamental error from which has sprung all those fallacious methods of treatment which constituted and still constitute the science of medicine. It is taught in the medical schools that three-fourths of all diseases

are fevers, instead of saying that three-fourths of all diseases present indications of fever.

Fevers were classified. In the same class were placed disorders which had nothing in common but the febrile reaction. There is the *inflammatory* fever (as though fevers were not essentially inflammatory.) There are fevers which are not so, such as *nervous* fever, which only appears febrile; *putrid* fever, which commences with a reaction, but is soon entirely free from any. Where can we find two expressions so diametrically opposed to each other?—*typhoid*, which means a state of stupor, and *fever*, which means a state of high excitability. In fact it is no fever at all, except it is so at the outset, or when the special typhoid element is but little marked, as is seen in certain cases of meningitis and gastro-enteritis, which helps then to complicate them.

Not only was the error made of giving to fever an importance which it has not, as a source of indication, but the error was completed, entailing fatal consequences, in mistaking the nature of this morbid phenomenon. We cannot here enumerate the diversified opinions entertained in the various schools as to the nature of fever; we can sum them all up in this; some said that fever was a pathological entity, a disease *sui generis*, terminating for the most part in an alteration of the humors, a total prostration of strength. It was to be combatted with febrifuge medicines, then by tonics, by antispasmodics; substan-

ces which ordinarily would aggravate the disease by increasing the irritation.

This notion of fever predominated in the schools up to the time of Broussais. This physician at once saw how false and dangerous it was, and laboriously made it a study, in order to have an opinion adopted that was diametrically contrary but not the less false than the other, and even more fruitful in fatal results.

According to Broussais, fever does not constitute a special morbid state, a pathological entity, but only a symptom; and this symptom invariably denotes a phlogosis, an internal inflammation, a vital excitability, an increase of strength which it is necessary to diminish, to repress, to combat by diet, emollients and bleeding.

Common sense, simple observation, assisted by this powerful critic, superseded at once, at least in France, the old drug medicines; but Broussais wished to construct for himself a medical edifice, and as a basis he gave out a definition of fever as erroneous as the one he has combatted. According to him fever is the result of inflammation; it is the symptom which reveals it, which makes known its presence. The greater the fever is, the more intense is the inflammation, and as this latter always consists of an over-excitability, an increase of vital force, fever always presents indications for an antiphlogistic treatment, that is to say, a debilitation by diet, emollients and leeches. Who can tell the enormous harm done by

this pernicious system? Would to heaven that the polypharmacy of olden times had never been dethroned! Its bad effects were at least individual, and but little perceptible among the mass. It is true that the patients did not all die a natural death, but the convalescents returned to the enjoyment of their full strength. Consequent upon Broussais system of fever, life was attacked at its very source, and generations debilitated. But a few years sufficed to prove the fallacy of the system.

Practitioners, at the present time, without either principle or well founded opinions, enter into the treatment of fevers at hap-hazard. They employ means as different and multifarious,—according to no rule or law,—as are their ideas upon the subject; they practise eclecticism according to stated rules laid down by the Parisian faculty, and which amounts in reality to a negation of all sound medical science. We see them, at the commencement of typhoid fevers, when the reaction is most powerful, open a vein, accelerate the depression of the strength, aggravate the ataxy, and then prescribe innumerable excitants, which they call tonics, and which the weakened organism can no longer sustain and therefore end by destroying it. Others chase away the salutary reaction with opiates. Others again burthen it and annihilate it by frightful revulsions. It would indeed require a large volume to enumerate all the methods adopted in ordinary medicine for the cure of typhoid fever.

Who could count the number of cases, in which, if they had been left to themselves, nature herself would have brought about a cure?

Fever is not, and never is, a disease in itself, it is a symptom common to most maladies a symptom more or less developed, which forms in itself, in certain cases, the whole of the apparent phenomena, as for example in traumatic fever.

Fever is to the organism what inaction is to matter; it is its manner of resisting the causes of destruction. Fever is a reaction of life, a manifestation essentially salutary, which it is sometimes necessary to moderate, but never utterly to destroy. A pure and perfect fever promises a rapid and radical cure. Where the fever is wanting, the reaction is also missing, and with it all hopes of recovery must be dismissed. (I am here alluding to acute diseases.) What is there more difficult than to drive away those morbid states where the fever shews itself from time to time in an incomplete, light, fitful manner; conditions which are so improperly called nervous fever, and those in which we observe jerking, irregular, convulsive efforts of an impotent reaction trying to triumph over a change either moral or physical?

Fever is the basis of the prognosis; it is to the diagnosis but of a secondary utility, and furnishes but little indication as to the proper mode of treatment to be adopted. To endeavor to make it of service in the classification of diseases, as has been done up to the

present time, is to mistake strangely the first principles of pathology, and gives birth to numerous bad methods of treatment. There are therefore no ataxic, malignant, mucuous, putrid, or typhoid fevers, &c., but only peculiar morbid conditions, but too often wanting the salutary phenomenon of fever, and which absolutely exact, in order that they may be treated with success, a profound knowledge of their peculiar or special nature.

Intermittent fevers ought to be considered as nervous disorders accompanied with febrile reaction. Joseph Frank had already said: "Great care must be taken in distinguishing intermittent fevers from continuous fevers. They are widely different from each other. It is impossible to set forth a general theory that shall apply equally to both." We will also add that it would he still more difficult to unite in one and the same catalogue all intermittent fevers; some proceed from a species of miasmatic poisoning, others from a modification which is purely dynamical. Some succumb to quinine, others are aggravated by it.*

* It is sufficiently well known that intermittent fevers are not all of a similar character, and are not all cured by quinine. Nevertheless, the greater number of allopathic physicians occupy themselves but little in discovering those that require this remedy and those that exact some other specific. They administer the febrifuge in every case, but in very many cases where quinine is not proper, this substance develops its toxical effects. Not observing any good results, the practitioner increases the dose, and with it the evil it produ-

There are some which resemble ataxic fevers; they are equally malignant and fatal; even some are mistaken for neuralgia. The intermission, like fever, is a phenomenon, one common to a number of morbid conditions. To explain these diseases, by calling them fever and intermission would be to misunderstand their nature entirely, and subject them to a uniform and sometimes inefficacious treatment of anti-periodics.

Diseases, manifest themselves by external or internal symptoms, and we must not judge of them by one only of these phenomena, but by all of them. This is not to say that all the symptoms are of the same importance. Far from it! some of them are characteristic, and a collection of a small number of them suffices for the practitioner, and allows him to judge precisely the nature of the disorder. We say, that of all morbid phenomena, that one, to which the greatest importance has been given, in order that it may be a guide in practice, viz., fever—is the one which is of the least consequence. We have already stated the fatal results of this error, and therefore will pursue the subject no further.

ces. This fatal practice changes, in a manner often deep and durable, vigorous constitutions which up to that period were hale and strong, and brings on asthenia, dropsies, swellings of the spleen, chronic gastrites, engorgements of the abdomen, et cetera, almost always incurable, and which are so often the result of the treatment of intermittent fevers by ordinary physicians.

Let us now analyze the nature of typhoid fever, commencing by throwing aside all idea of *fever*, and submitting to an attentive examination the peculiar symptoms which characterize it, and from this we shall then be able to draw the right conclusion as to its proper treatment; a treatment that shall be exact, scientific, based upon positive principles, and which experience daily proves to be true.

Typhoid fever has become the scourge of the present age, being found as characteristic symptoms of the pest and the small pox, to both of which it bears a close resemblance. It is in the air we breathe; it makes daily fresh victims and nothing can shelter us from its attacks; for can we avoid fatigues of body and mind, both of which evidently predispose the constitution to its attacks? By some mysterious and terrible affinity, it singles out from preference, youth and the prime of life and strength, from fifteen to thirty-five years of age. It sometimes redoubles in intensity, and becoming epidemic will sweep off from among a whole population all the young and vigorous. These ravages generally occur in country communities; in large towns it seems to pick out its victims with more nicety; but it will make a permanent stay there. It seems, like the sword of Damocles, continually suspended over the heads of families who are blessed with young, promising and intellectual members of a vigorous constitution. The

place likewise where most of the young men are sent to finish their education in Paris, predisposes the body in a most extraordinary manner to attacks of typhoid fever. It therefore very naturally inspires great dread to parents and others, and we cannot be too particular in giving every detail that relates to its medical history: this is the reason why I prefaced this subject with the various notions that are entertained of the nature of this disease and its treatment at the present day.

. Typhoid fever forms part of a natural class of diseases, in which the febrile reaction is irregular. Sometimes very intense, and easily subdued, subject to a thousand modifications, as though the vital powers were obeying an occult and powerful toxical cause; diseases in which the whole organization is affected, in which also is manifested, at the end of a certain preparatory period, a very distinct pathological condition either upon the skin or upon the mucus membrane;—eruption, ganglion, ulcers, or flux; diseases in which the blood undergoes a vast change, a veritable decomposition as has been proved by many, particularly by Professor Andral. They are naturally divided into two groups; eruptive and non-eruptive fevers.*

The first group comprises variola, rougeole, scarlatina, febrile urticaria, miliary sweat, and an-

* We make use of the expression fever, to accomodate ourselves to the received term; for it would be necessary, in order to give a correct idea of these diseases, to create a new word.

thrax. The second group includes typhoid fever, typhus and its varieties, epidemical dysentery, the pest, yellow fever, asiatic cholera; and no doubt there are, belonging to one or the other of these groups, several morbid affections, the real character of which we have not been able to understand as yet.

Let it be observed, that all these diseases are the result of an infection, of a poisoning of the organism, of a profound change of the animal substance, by a miasma or virus. As to the nature of these infecting agents, which have as yet escaped all scientific investigations, it imports us but little to know, because their various effects permit us, according to the law of similarities, to find the different remedies proper to combat them.

From this point of observation we at once discover the true character of typhoid fever, and its proper treatment. This manner of viewing the subject is not the result of a preconceived theory nor the explanation of one solitary case, and therefore applied by analogy to others, but it proceeds from a general, extended and accurate observation. It cannot be denied, that the characteristics common to the diseases we have been mentioning, form a very natural group, and establish among themselves, the most intimate relation the one to the other. Each of these characteristics goes to prove, the existence of an infectious cause. All these diseases are either contagious, or epidemic, or susceptible of becoming so. They attack

suddenly persons of the most robust constitution, enjoying the most perfect health, and living in the rigid observance of the most salutary hygea. They present all the most violent general symptoms and a total alteration of the humors, even before any visible local lesion is produced; we remark a depression, sometimes the most complete prostration, often an aberration of the febrile reaction, which seems to be acted upon by a puissant morbid power. This deleterious agent masters it, crushes it. It would destroy in a few days, in a few moments, the most vigorous constitution; and yet it will spare the weakest.

All depends here upon the idiosyncrasy, upon the susceptability of the individual, to receive the impression of this deleterious agent. From the moment that this morbid leaven operates, the physiological laws are seriously changed. The vital reaction ceases to be a safe-guard of the organism. One can assist the efforts of nature, but one must not rely upon their efficacy. Rational medication ought to give place to the use of these special medications which attack the disease direct, which attack its very *essence*, weaken it, as in cholera and all eruptive fevers, or destroy it entirely, as in all malignant fevers. The use of the specific method, commonly called homœopathic, is then, I must repeat, an imperative duty. None but a criminal indifference, ignorance, or want of faith would dispense with it.

The effects of poisons, of virus, and of venoms

upon the organism, draw the veil and shows us the nature of these diseases. One is struck by the great similarity which exists between the pest and the bite of the viper, between yellow fever and the bite of the *lachesis-trigonocephalus* (rattlesnake), between the bite of certain insects and anthrax, between vaccine and varioloid, between the poisoning by white henbane, or the preparation of copper and cholera, between the poisoning by small doses of arsenic and typhoid fever.

The close affinity of these miasmatic diseases, and the intimate relations which connect the two natural groups in which we have classed them, are manifested in a thousand ways. Thus, in exanthematic fevers, the eruption is often insignificant, and we very often see in typhoid fever, the skin covered with vesicles; and in cholera, there is a constant change of the Brüner follicules. Confluent small-pox and typhus show a very similar lesion of the intestinal glands.* Typhoid fever and sweat often accompany cholera, which might have been seen in the epidemic at Vienna in 1836, and in the one which made such ravages in Burgundy and Champagne in the year 1849. We could cite other examples and bring forward other proofs, but the above suffice to establish the fact, that there is a class of miasmatic diseases, of which typhoid

* We ourselves were a witness to one case where the characteristics of typhus and variola were mixed up and intermingled to such an extent, that the most shrewd observer could not tell to which of these diseases it belonged.

fever forms a part. The intimate nature of these deleterious agents, as likewise of all other agents, is unknown to us. Their presence is not revealed in a direct manner to our senses. We only know them by their effects, and the variety of these effects allows us to distinguish the difference of their various natures, and indicates to us the toxical medications, most proper to combat them.

Let us now examine one of these miasmatic affections,—typhoid fever; its causes, its symptoms, its progress, its varieties, and its various modifications. I will explain all this in a few pages, as the circumstances have come under my observation. I do not pretend to set forth a treatise *ex professo*. I propose only to furnish documents that shall establish an exact and complete treatment of this disease, which is blindly combatted by allopathic physicians, without following any rule, without method and consequently without success.

The fatigues of the body and mind, physical exertion carried to excess, at the period when the organism is developing itself, are most powerful causes of typhoid fevers; but yet these are only accessory causes, which would be without action, were there not a peculiar disposition in the individual, or in the constitution to take it, at the time being. At certain periods, this disease will not show itself; at other times it makes its appearance without any apparent cause. It often attacks individuals, up to that time, enjoying per-

fect health, who had neither undergone any privation, nor run into any excesses. Doctor Andral and several other physicians have observed, that the air of Paris predisposes in a most peculiar manner all strangers to the disease, who were not yet acclimated. We have made the same observation with respect to Lyons. It is likewise the same in all grand centres of population; it would seem that the typhoid miasma is a special product of an atmosphere vitiated by the emanations of a large congregation of human beings, having a particular physical condition, the peculiarities of which are as yet unknown; it is likewise endemic in towns, but it seldom shows itself in country places, except in an epidemic form; in this it is like other miasmatic diseases; pest, cholera, variola, yellow fever, all reign in the neighborhood of their original home, viz., the mouths of the Ganges, the Nile and the Mississippi, and from thence spread themselves epidemically over the whole surface of the earth.*

All virulent miasmatic affections have a special origin peculiar to themselves, the source of which it is sometimes difficult to trace, but an approximation may be come at, by studying the history of the progress of their development. None of them have that vulgar origin, to which they are attributed by some physicians. We have before stated and we again

* It is not positively ascertained the precise spot in America from whence variola first took its origin.

repeat it, that without an exact knowledge of the specific method, it is impossible to prescribe a proper treatment; gross diagnostic errors are fallen into, both of treatment, and even of hygea. Luckily the latter are harmless and only serve to expose the ignorance of the mistaken practitioner, or rather of his false science. It is in vain that experience proves that there is no connection between the cause and effect, with respect to the growth, the development, the extension of these diseases and the filth of towns, the exhalations of sewers, infectious localities, and muddy streets; it is continually persisted that such are the causes of this bad hygienic state of things, which however has nothing to do with the matter. The faculty signals the enemy and the corporation replies to it. Committees of investigation are formed, offices are made, &c.; scientific reports are published on the dangers of miasmas; they sweep, ventilate and cleanse; but still the epidemic is not lessened. It seeks out and attacks its victims without distinction, in the palace as well as the hovel; makes fearful ravages in the fine and fashionable avenues, whilst at the same time it spares the most sickly, crooked and dirty labyrinths. Blinded, in consequence of the want of an exact knowledge of the specific, one expects that the hygienic laws shall render an account, if not of the origin, at least of the development and aggravation of these diseases. Another expects that the ordinary treatment will combat them. Nature will not bend itself to

these theories; nothing is efficacious against these peculiar disorders, but the specific method. But the prejudices of the allopathic faculty prevent them from taking into consideration these assertions, which nevertheless are founded on facts. They continue to descant upon hygienic precautions, and to endeavor to hide under the cloak of *doctoral* phrases the radical impotence of the ordinary practice of medicine.

Most physicians maintain that typhoid fever is not contagious. This opinion is correct; and yet not absolutely so. This disease, at the height of its development, in the *typhus* stage, is decidedly contagious. The more it recedes from this stage the less it is contagious, and we may safely state, that typhoid fever, such as we find it in the present day, is not contagious.

As we have before mentioned, the difference of age has a great influence as regards the liability to contract this disorder. The age which it most clings to, is from fifteen to thirty years; it is scarcely ever seen in subjects from fifty-five to seventy years of age; at the age of seventy appear the adynamic fevers, but they are not typhoid, the special intestinal lesion existing then no longer.

This lesion, which characterizes typhoid fever, and belongs solely to it, consists of a papular swelling of the glands of Peyer and the follicles of Brüner, followed by ulceration. It is the constant accompaniment of real typhoid fever, as has been explained by Drs. Louis and Chomel. This alteration of tissue is not the only

one that is observed, since several others are produced, the nature of which we will examine into, for without an exact knowledge of these lesions, it is impossible to appreciate the real value of the symptom, and consequently to choose the proper remedies.

In well defined typhoid fever, the blood is changed, is decomposed. It loses its red color and its fibrinous consistency. It is to this change that must be attributed to a great extent, the adynamy of these fevers, as also their ataxy, for the healthy reaction not being able to take place, the efforts of nature are lost in confused manifestations. From this decomposition of the blood, which renders it more fluid, proceed the slight bleedings at the nose which are observed at the commencement of the disease, and the terrible, but fortunately less frequent, intestinal hæmorrhage.

In the face of this impoverished blood, we shudder at the phlebotomy which is practiced in the treatment of typhoid fever, more especially during the first thirty years of the present century. What a long and fatal experience has it not required, to bring conviction to the minds of physicians as to the pernicious use of the lancet!*

* Ought we not to be surprised at the multiplicity of cases in which bleeding is recommended by the allopathic school? At one time it is the amount of blood they would diminish, at another it is its orgasm they would moderate. They practice it to prevent or diminish congestions, to stop hæmorrhages, to thin the thickened blood, to subdue pains, to calm the various irritations which occur in the innumerable species of special

There is another important observation we make resulting from the examination of this blood; it is that the buffy-coat is not, as has been said, a certain

inflammatory affections. In a word, if phlebotomy is not practised with all the ancient vigor, it at any rate predominates over all other more rational systems, which are considered secondary to it.

Allopathic physicians recommend bleeding with a fearful rashness; gum syrup, calming potions, letting a few ounces of blood,—these are a matter of course; nor is the latter prescription more seriously studied than the administering of anodyne drinks. It would seem as though there was never any hesitation in taking away blood, even when the indications for it are not over positive, and when therefore there must be a great latitude. One cannot too much denounce this fatal prejudice. What is the constant and certain effect of sanguinary emissions? It is to debilitate the strength; to destroy or lessen the vital reaction. This course of treatment may be proper in a few very rare cases; but, whereas, in the treatment of affections called typhoid, it is most essential to preserve the whole force of the reaction, one can easily conceive that bleeding then becomes the irrational course to pursue, the most vicious one could possibly imagine, and the most opposed to the cure one is striving at: it delivers helpless to the morbid cause, the preservative principle, and leaves the organism without defense.

The physician who has frequent recourse to the lancet, ought always to dread the supervention of a false inflammatory state, of one of those pernicious typhoid, putrid conditions, in which blood-letting is mortal, but which unfortunately is not generally remarked until it is too late.*

* See *History of the Homœopathic Medical Doctrine*, the Critical examination into Allopathic Medications. Vol. II. p. 311.

indication of a purely inflammatory state; for we observe it in the blood taken from patients affected with typhoid fever, which is soft, black, poor in fibrine and in hematosine. This white fibrinous deposit exists every time that the pulmonary tissue is seriously affected in this fever, and even when the prostration of strength is complete. There are some physicians who, upon an examination of this buffy-coat, feel themselves justified in opening the vein again, thus destroying the last resources of a wavering existence.

From the putrid fluidity of the blood arises the scorbutic state of the mouth which is often seen in a number of typhoid cases. In this condition a blackish blood often oozes out, carbonized, which coats the teeth with a dark brown layer. This mechanical effusion is sometimes otherwise produced; the epithelium dries up, chaps; blood issues from these chaps, coagulates at the surface and forms a crust. This black plastering of the tongue must not be confounded with the *saburral* coloring which occurs in certain kinds of typhoid fevers, and in all adynamical affections of old age.

It is rare that the pulmonary texture is not changed; it presents all the degrees of lesion peculiar to inflammations of the chest. But there is one that is peculiar to typhoid fever; it is a soft, red hepatization similar to the tissue of the spleen in individuals who have died of malignant intermittent fever.

There are also very often sanguinary effusions in the cavity of the pleura.

In a great many subjects there is no local symptom which discovers the existence of, sometimes the most intense, pulmonary lesions; in others, we observe a most marked difficulty of respiration, without the autopsy revealing any pulmonary lesion whatever.

The typhoid state sometimes produces a very deeply colored jaundice. This must not be attributed to bile, but to the peculiar change of the blood, a phenomenon which is common in other miasmatic diseases.

Engorgement of the parotid glands occurs in some cases, but always as a dangerous complication; it is never a critical phenomenon.

In typhoid fever there is no part of the organism that shows so great a complication of disorders as the nervous centres, and yet we can find no apparent lesion after death. Also we find the most aggravated cerebral symptoms disappear quickly under a specific and well directed treatment. The disorders in the hearing, in the sight, contraction or dilatation of the pupils, the modifications of the sensibility of the skin, and of the caloric, are all driven away when the intestinal lesion, which affects the brain sympathetically, disappears.

The stomach is seldom the seat of ulceration. It very often shows in the great *cul-de-sac*, injections and softenings of the mucus membrane, but nothing special to characterize this disease.

The duodenum is nearly always exempt from change: we never see any ulceration of the follicules; the *principal exanthema* is located in the small intestine.

Dr. Andral has vainly searched for this exanthema in the intestine of individuals who have died of other acute diseases. He has only sometimes found a very unequal development of the follicles, but nothing that had the least resemblance to the typhoid exanthema.

It has been stated that this exanthema follows a regular course and has its phases similar to those of the small-pox. Nevertheless it often ends in a different manner, by resolution or by ulceration. The cicatrization of the ulcers has been confirmed by examination in persons who have accidentally died during convalescence.

The large intestine is generally healthy, with the exception of the cœcum, which is usually covered with a confluent eruption. But it is the particular seat of a very abundant gazeous production almost characteristic of typhoid fever. In many subjects the distention of the colon by the gas is so great, that this intestine is visible to the eye through the abdominal wall, inflates the diaphragm, lodges in the epigastrium and might be mistaken for the stomach. The cause of this accumulation of gas cannot be from changes of the colon, because in general it is less deranged than the small intestine.

This peculiar inflammation of the follicles, this typhoid exanthema, is produced with the fever, and continues with it throughout. But yet we know, the disease does not lie there, it lies deeper; for we no-

notice in this disease, as in all other miasmatic affections, that the organic lesion has scarcely ever any relation with the severity of the symptomatic system.

The tongue shows here, more than in any other disease, a great variety of modifications, which have this peculiarity, that they have no relation whatever to the state of the stomach, but to the state of the typhoid affection. Those physicians therefore who judge of the disposition of the first stages, by an inspection of the tongue, commit an error often fatal. Thus, a tongue which is dry and red at the edges does not indicate the use of emollients and antiphlogistics, and purgatives and diet would entail the most serious consequences. The tongue only indicates the nature and extent of the typhoid affection. If the cerebral system is particularly attacked, the tongue is red, quivering; if it is the lung, the tongue is *saburral;* if it is the abdomen, the tongue becomes dry, black in the middle, red at the edges. These symptoms recur the oftenest and are the least deceptive.

Nausea and vomiting sometimes occur in the first stage, diminish as the disease progresses, and finally disappear when the adynamic stage has become well established. If they show themselves in the last stage, we may suspect the existence of a peritonitis from perforation.

The stomach is nearly always passive; patients do not complain of colics. One single symptom shows a deep lesion of the intestinal tube: it is a very acute

pain, produced in the right iliac cavity when pressed with the hand. If feeling is not entirely dead through stupor, the patient is agitated at this pressure and utters a cry of pain. Slight rumblings which take place at this touch, and the insensibility of the whole of the remainder of the abdomen to this pressure, is one of the characteristics which at once informs the experienced practitioner of the existence of typhoid fever.

There is likewise a functional disorder of the intestines, constipation or diarrhœa. The latter recurs more often at Paris than at Lyons,—in which place constipation very generally prevails. At the outset of the disorder, diarrhœa is but slight; at the end and during convalescence, it is always a dangerous phenomenon, which is caused by the non-cicatrization of the intestinal ulcers. We have already stated that the treatment of typhoid fevers with constipation is very simple and satisfactory.

It has been said that diarrhœa is an indication of irritation of the large intestine; it has been considered as a sign of colic, and it has been thought, that if the lesions are limited to the diseased intestine, there must necessarily be constipation. But this is not the case.—Diarrhœa, like most of the other phenomena, proceeds from the special typhoid ulceration. The large intestine has been found to be perfectly healthy, in subjects who up to death were laboring under a severe diarrhœa. It is possible for diarrhœa

to be induced by the extremity of the diseased intestine being affected.

The urine presents very frequent modifications, and furnishes a very valuable index to show the extent of the morbid state in its various stages and to direct surely the alimentary regimen of the convalescent. There is no disease where an examination of the urine is so important, and yet it is entirely neglected by the greater number of practitioners. For my part, it is my guide, and it has never deceived me. The pulse, the tongue, the aspect of the countenance may lead one into error; but the urine invariably indicates the true state of the patient. That of the night and day should be kept separately in tumbler-glasses, in order that we may be able to judge well of its different degrees of color, limpidity, and the nature of the deposit.

At the commencement of the disease the urine is turbid, whitish, and remains in this state without forming any deposit. Soon after, when the disease is confirmed, it becomes perfectly limpid and of a normal color. During several succeeding days it seems to remain unchanged. Yet, if we hold the glass containing the urine up to the light, we then notice a slight turbidness in the upper portion. During the following days this turbidness gradually descends,—always however suspended,—so that the upper and lower portions of the urine remain limpid, whilst the centre is of a dubious, opal color, perfectly separated from the others; in proportion as this cloud descends,

we may augur that the disease is approaching a favorable crisis.

As soon as this discoloration touches the bottom of the glass, it changes its nature and is transformed into a sandy deposit of a grey-rose color, a portion of which sticks to the sides of the glass. When this takes place an almost certain cure may be counted on.

This deposit, which increases day by day, becomes generally very abundant, so as even to reach the height of two inches in a champagne-glass of urine. It is then composed of a rose-colored powder deposited upon a bottom of thick mucus. From this moment the patient may be given some food, such as broth and other light soups. When the deposit becomes again purely sandy and begins to decrease, the cure is certain. Without loss of time, a tonic diet must be prescribed, roast meats, wine and water, solid soups; if this is not done, the salutary reaction is stopped at the most favorable stage for its development, and a convalescence is then brought about which is more dangerous than the primitive disease. The pulse then becomes quick and precipitate; the cheeks are colored; a little dry cough or frequent diarrhœtic stools indicate the development of a passive pneumonia or of a diarrhœa from exhaustion. The sovereign remedy for this is good wholesome food. I have no doubt whatever but that a great number of typhoid cases, which fortunately had attained a stage of convalescence, notwithstanding allopathic remedies, became the victims to the Broussaisian system of diet

and regimen. I know of several examples of this. I shall never forget being called in to a little patient who was reduced to the last stage of putrid adynamic fever, abandoned by the doctors, and saving it by means of a certain diet prescribed from the moment of my first visit.

The examination of the urine serves as a sure guide to the alimentary regimen to be adopted, and allows us to avoid the errors of excess or of too slight a diet. If it is red and clear, all nutritious food must be stopped; if it becomes pale, slightly turbid, accompanied by a small deposit, powerful nourishment must be given; if the deposit is abundant, we must be more cautious.

I do not know if the urine goes through the same process of change in cases of typhoid fever which terminate fatally. It is most probable that it remains limpid or contains a sediment. I had once occasion to observe this.

The pulse varies very much, being at times slow, very slow, and at others quick, strong or weak. Nevertheless, it is generally quick, particularly at night. We must well distinguish this quickness from that which takes place when all typhoid phenomena have disappeared. This latter proceeds from nervous excitability, sustained by a too severe diet, and which disappears as the patient recovers his strength.

The functional disorders of the respiratory system have no relation to the severity of the lesions which anatomy discloses after death. In this, more than

in any other disease, immense changes of the parenchyma originate and are developed in a most completely latent manner, and often the disorganization of the lung is brought about, before one has even an idea that it was affected. It is therefore important, in these diseases, to use the stethescope often; for pneumonia is liable to be developed suddenly and during any stage. The practised eye of the physician will recognize it from the following symptoms:—a small dry cough, precipitate and somewhat difficult breathing, acceleration of the pulse, which becomes very feeble, increased prostration, and bright redness of the cheeks. This state of the lungs, has the greatest analogy to the adynamic pneumonia of old age, and cannot be distinguished from it but by the *tout ensemble* of the other typhoid phenomena, which is wanting in this kind of pneumonia.

The warmth of the skin has, like the pulse, great variety. It has no relation to the degree of intestinal irritation. We have before said that a well defined disturbance in the warmth of the skin,—pungent heat in some places, and ice-like coldness in others (I do not speak of the extremities),—indicated a participation of the brain, or of its membranes with the typhoid irritation. The caloric anomalies appear to me to be phenomena peculiar to cerebral typhoid fever.

In a great many subjects the skin is covered with a variety of eruptions,—petechia, vibices, sudaminas, pustules, miliary eruptions, purples, variolous pustules.

The petechia generally shew themselves on the trunk, and but seldom on the upper part of the neck or on the limbs. Andral never noticed any either on the face or legs. I was however a witness of a case where the whole cutaneous surface was covered with salient pustules.

The size of these blotches varies from that of a flea bite to that of a lentil, although generally of a round form they are nevertheless sometimes of an oval or elongated shape, and form a rash which is not perceptible to the sight but only to the touch. They have several shades; being of a pretty vivid rose colour, when they show themselves at the time when the adynamic symptoms are not very strongly developed, but as the stupor increases, they take a livid or brownish hue. They seem to have acquired a full growth at the moment of their first appearance; they remain five or six days, fade, and then disappear without leaving the slightest trace. The petechia eruption is often solitary; but very often likewise becomes confluent, and shows some analogy to a rougeole eruption. Very often these petechia appear and disappear several times in the course of the disease. In extreme adynamia produced by loss of blood, the petechia generally show themselves of a sudden, fade and disappear according as strength is acquired. Critical petechia have been spoken of. Andral observed twice the disappearance of the petechia coincide with

a very evident amelioration. I have never made the same observation. I have on the contrary, remarked that the disease is serious in proportion to the petechia being numerous, and that their number and extent correspond pretty nearly with the number and the size of the intestinal ulcers.

The livid blotches, called *vibices*, seem to be nothing but a variety of the petechia eruption; it is much less frequent.

The *sudaminas* is an eruption not less frequent and characteristic of typhoid fever. These are little watery bladders, transparent, perfectly limpid, like drops of dew, having the appearance as though they could be spread out with the finger, but which nevertheless easily resist friction. The *sudaminas* make their appearance a long time after the pustules and towards the third stage of the disease. They appear on the neck, no where else, and on the sides of the neck more particularly. They are very ephemeral and leave on disappearing small whitish pimples. During the eruption of the *sudaminas*, the skin of the neck is dry, hot, and of a brownish color. We have ourselves noticed a case of confluent *sudaminas*, forming large vesicles, similar to vesicatory blisters.

It is with a remarkable facility that the skin, in individuals attacked with typhoid fever, becomes gangrenous and ulcerated in the spots where there has been a slight irritation. This circumstance renders

the application of blisters so often prescribed by allopathic physicians so very dangerous *

* We do not deny but that revulsives are sometimes useful; but this method like all others of the school, has the great inconvenience of being too often used. There is no disease of any standing but what they make use of a certain number of revulsives. It is a *Manière de faire* they have which admits of no exception; and he that dies without a blister, dies not according to the rule of their science. In the more obstinate and more tedious affections, they add setons, moxas, cauterization, plasters, frictions with stibium tartar, croton oil, &c. &c. The patient is martyred in an atrocious manner. The multitudes who die under this usage do not complain, and the few who fancy they receive relief, or who survive these tortures, serve to perpetuate this mistaken, blind and brutal method.

Revulsives employed out of their place, or in excess, excite fever and induce a continued reaction, under the influence of which the economy is wasted, is weakened and even ends in death. This result is very marked in all typhoid affections. Therefore they ought to be feared in this kind of disease, where the blood from the very commencement has a great tendency to change, and where the reaction is easily followed by grangrene.

Revulsive medication, left to itself, without the intervention of specific agents, is entirely powerless in the treatment of special affections; at the most it can only delay the fatal termination, in diminishing the irritation of the organic system of the patient; this however is a result by no means always sure, as we sometimes see an entirely contrary effect. In an allopathic point of view, we admit that revulsives may be useful in the commencement of inflammations, when they are not yet localized, or when the localization is feeble and easily

The skin of typhoid patients is nearly always dry and sticky. A genuine amelioration never takes place before it recovers its normal state. The sweat is *par excellence* the critical phenomenon; it always announces an approaching convalescence. The above then are the principal anatomical and functional changes which typhoid fever present. Their true appreciation, neglected in the allopathic schools, is of very great importance to the homœopathic practitioner who is desirous to act with a knowledge of *cause*, to leave the smallest possible opening for any diagnostic errors, and to administer remedies according to the precise indications brought to light. He must take every symptom into consideration; their assemblage, their relative value, the order in which they are produced; these are the circumstances, on which depend his choice of a remedy. What do allopathic physicians care about these things? They have voluminous treatises on typhoid fever, ending in a few miserable pages devoted to vague therapeutical prescriptions, equally applicable to any other diseases.

liable to be displaced. If this is not the case, a risk is run by their means, of increasing their general reaction, and consequently the local inflammation. Professor Brousseau goes further and says: "Whatever may be the efforts made with the aid of revulsives to stop the progress of a pneumonia, of a hepatitis, of a pustulous eruption of the skin or of mucus membranes, *none ever succeed.*" *

* History of the Homœopathic Medical Doctrine, Vol II. p. 324.

They in them describe well the glands of Peyer, and intestinal ulcerations, the changes of the blood, the enervation of the tissues. In their hospitals anatomical lesions are studied; but it is only in the homœopathic schools we learn to cure them.

Typhoid fever does not always constitute a disease uniform in character. It shows itself in a great many shapes which may be said to belong to the following types: cerebral typhoid, pneumo-typhoid and abdominal typhus, according to the functional changes of the brain, of the lungs and of the intestines.

A disease consisting of a general infection of the blood and tissues, it leaves no function in a normal state. Nevertheless all are not diseased to the same extent on account of the different occasional causes, such as of age, of temperament, of a multitude of circumstances the influence of which it is impossible to determine: such or such an organic formation is affected in a peculiar manner, and its morbid phenomena, dominating the whole of the other symptoms, give to the typhoid affection a peculiar character. There is therefore a great dissimilarity in fevers, and one could not make a concise and perfect description of them. Practice shows us daily new cases, different from any others before observed, and having no other relation to them than the ataxy, the adynamy, and the *sui-generis* eruption of the intestinal tube.

Typhoid fever is often insidious. It requires exquisite tact, and consummate experience to recognize it

when it first appears. It may present itself in the shape of any local inflammation, of a gastritis, of a bronchitis, of an angina, &c. We have seen it suddenly produced, after a painful weariness of short duration, after a violent inflammatory fever. In serious cases the disease commences with a violent headache, nausea and syncope. In general the following are the premonitory symptoms; the patient is uneasy, without being able to say what he feels; he is fatigued; sleeps badly; has no appetite; bleeds at the nose drops of blackish blood; his head is heavy; has vertigo; his ideas are confused; his legs tremble; he feels a desire to go to bed. The two first nights, his sleep is troubled with painful nightmares. The following morning, the patient no longer complains; he replies at length and states in a sharp tone of voice that he is well. The face is sharp; the eyes are brilliant and animated; the arteries throb, the pulse is full, large; the lips dry, thirst violent, the tongue whitish, speckled with red spots; the belly inflated: he is constipated; the urine is scanty and of a dark colour.

From the third to the sixth day the stupor increases. The patient replies to direct questions only, and with difficulty, but always in a slow and clear manner. He mutters; the tongue trembles and becomes dry, thick, and covered with a brownish substance. The inflation of the abdomen increases, appears indolent, except in the right iliac cavity where

the patient complains of a sharp pain, and utters a cry when it is pressed with the hand. The skin is dry, burning. Here and there on the trunk are seen some rose colored pustules of the form of very small lentils. Later an eruption of round vesicles appears on the neck, transparent, limpid, similar to drops of dew, which disappear at the end of thirty-six or forty-eight hours, leaving small whitish pimples. Sometimes the *sudaminas* are not apparent, and we only see the mealy dust. The patient lies without motion on his back. We only observe contraction of the fingers and of the tendons of the forearm. The atmosphere is impregnated with a *sui generis* odor difficult to define, but which instantly informs the experienced practitioner of the presence of typhoid fever.

At this period the disease begins to take one of the three forms we have above mentioned.—If the brain is attacked, the whole of the symptoms are influenced by the disorder of this organ; one would think that it was a cerebral fever: fury, convulsions, cries, singing, contractions of the face, haggard eyes, dilatation or contraction of the pupils, trembling, redness of the tongue, tension of the pulse up to the moment of the general collapse which precedes the last agony.

If the lungs are affected in a special manner, this state is easily mistaken for the adynamic pneumonia of old age. A loose cough first causes a gelatinous expectoration, which will stick to a glass, of a rose

color, which little by little takes a brown tinge, now that of the lees of wine, then that of the juice of dried plums, and becomes fluid. The features of the face quickly alter, the nose becomes sharp, the temples are flattened, the pulse wiry; life rapidly ebbs away, without any other apparent reaction than a slight febrile movement at night, with a bright red, or violet color of the cheeks.

The abdominal form is the most frequent and the least dangerous. Here we see no morbid phenomenon add itself to the symptoms of the first period, which continues progressively to develop itself. The skin becomes drier and hotter. The rose colored pustules are embrowned, and increased particularly on the trunk. We have even seen them encroach upon the hands. The stupor is complete; the patient answers no questions and is insensible to all stimulants. The lips are dry and blackish, as also the gums and the tongue; the teeth look as though covered by a coat of mat colored varnish; the abdomen is inflated, and then a colicky diarrhœa generally succeeds the original obstinate constipation.

To these three principal morbid forms may be ascribed all typhoid states; but it would be impossible to describe all its varieties, nor would it be of any practical use could it be accomplished.—That which is most important is to be able to recognize the peculiar infection, to distinguish at the commencement, typhoid affections from those which are not such. The follow-

ing are a few distinguishing signs which will greatly assist the observer. The inflammatory action of typhoid fever makes its first attacks with violence, and soon gives way to a depression of strength. In simple acute diseases the contrary takes place; the excitability goes on progressively increasing to the highest pitch that it can attain. In typhoid fever the patient does not complain; he replies after a long pause and in a sharp and prompt manner; his eyes are brilliant, and animated with a strange excitement, as in acute idiocy. In simple inflammatory affections, the patient is restless, complains, looks and replies in a natural manner. It is remarked that after a general febrile reaction the disease localizes itself, leaving several organic symptoms in their normal state. In typhoid fever, on the contrary, the whole economy is soon affected. We do not remark this assemblage of morbid phenomena, of a regular development, peculiar to inflammatory fevers; but the eye of the experienced physician very quickly recognizes this functional disorder which the ancients designated ataxy. The look is aminated and the features indicate stupor; the tongue is dry, arid, the skin burning, and there is no thirst; the pulse is variable, large and slow, or small and quick, without any apparent cause. A puissant morbid power rules the vital reaction and upsets it at its own pleasure.

To distinguish typhoid affections at the commencement of their development, is one of the difficulties of

practice. We daily see physicians reputed to be skilful and enlightened, miscontrue this character up to one of the most advanced periods, and prescribe a homicidal remedy, which they most certainly would have avoided had they been able to recognize the true nature of the disease. Lately two children fell sick, both of them complaining of undefinable uneasiness with pain on being pressed in the right iliac cavity. One of them, according to the advice of its physician, allowed leeches to be applied to this spot, and died on the second day. The other was to have taken a purgative. I was then called in. This child, naturally gay, had a dull eye, an exhausted appearance, a yellow color, the tongue dirty, the pulse slow, he complained of general lassitude, confused head, want of appetite, constipation; he had just passed through the nose a few drops of a very black colored blood. The abdomen slightly inflated, and painful on pressure of the right iliac cavity. Under the influence of the proper remedies, the disease went regularly through is various stages in fifteen days. None of the characteristic phenomena were wanting—the tongue from being dirty became dry and rough, the teeth and gums fuliginous. At first there were fœtid and scanty diarrhœtic stools, then constipation, twitchings of the tendons of the forearm, four or five petechia on the trunk; towards the last stage, there was a very fleeting eruption of *sudamina* on the neck; skin hot and dry; pulse full, soft, and of a

normal quickness; swelling of the right lung with a mucous, whistling rattle. The urine, at first very clear showed a sediment which fell little by little and gave place to an abundant sandy deposit. The complexion was aminated and the replies slow. There were wanting none of the peculiarities of an abdominal typhoid fever. Nevertheless the physician of the place, an old and well known practitioner, much esteemed, very learned, wished to persuade the parents, that their child had not the slightest shadow of typhoid fever, but it was only in an insignificant morbid state, owing to some gastric derangement. No doubt he would have prescribed a purgative or leeches, perhaps both. No doubt the poor child's fate would have been the same as his companion, or the disease, aggravated by such a treatment, would have brought it to death's door, after wading through liniments, plasters, drugs, and other potions of the kind which allopathic medicine, when it arrives at its wit's end, heaps upon its patients without order or method. What a contrast does this medication not offer to the specific treatment, which proceeds in a manner that is always regular, according to the nature of the symptoms, spares the vital forces, gently induces the reaction, conducts the disease through its most serious stages without adding anything to its severity! By taking it at its commencement, at its very first appearance, we often reduce it so that it

becomes but a slight indisposition, and prevents its having scarcely ever any fatal results.

I know that this assertion will not readily meet with credit. How! will be said, the least accident, the least indisposition may, under certain circumstances, occasion death, and you pretend to take away all danger from one of the most serious diseases! Let us be well understood.—One may die from a prick, from a chill, of nothing.—One may die from typhoid fever, when treated homœopathically. There are sometimes combined circumstances which drag one fatally and irresistibly into the tomb, but these accessory circumstances which are exceptional and the only fatal ones, cannot cause a disease to be called dangerous which is not so in itself. Well then, we maintain that typhoid fever taken in time is not at all dangerous when treated homœopathically. Of seventy or eighty cases which I have treated up to the present time, a great number of which were greatly advanced in the disease before I was called in, not one terminated fatally; all without exception recovered.* And yet there were some of all degrees of intensity, of every variety; several

* I cannot count as unsuccessful two cases of young persons attacked with cerebral fever in consequence of the suppression of their menses, accompanied by a typhoid of a doubtful character which were confided to us in an advanced stage, three or four days before death, when convulsions, faintings and delirium had set in.

appeared beyond the reach of science, and left no hope to the physician. This is a fact we would submit to the serious consideration of our brother practitioners, —a positive fact. For, in a word, the greater number of these patients were members of families well known in this city. To dispute this fact is therefore not possible. Who is there, that has up to the present time, confided to us a case of typhoid fever that we have allowed to die ! * I do not publish this statement

* Since we have written these lines, this misfortune has happened to us, and under circumstances which it is important should be known. Two young people belonging to the same family, returned to their parents at Lyons, very ill; they came from the neighboring town of P...., where typhoid fever was raging. They shortly became bedridden, and showed all the characteristics of the disease, from which they recovered perfectly in a short time, under the treatment of homœopathic remedies. But at the worst stage of the disease, one of their brothers who was in a school the sanitory condition of which was most perfect, and who himself was enjoying excellent health, paid them a visit, and shortly after was attacked with typhoid fever. The disease followed its regular course and seemed as though it would terminate like the two others, when in consequence of food that was given without permission, at the very moment when the urine began to deposit, delirium came on suddenly, the pulse became most alarmingly weak, and the skin of a sharp and burning dryness. The urine immediately changed its nature ; it only showed a suspended énéorème, and death soon followed. This case might induce one to think that typhoid fever was contagious. It shows the necessity of examining the urine in order to prescribe food, and the correctness of the indications furnished by this secreted liquid. I must

from any self-conceit, nor from any personal vanity of my own talents; but the whole merit rests upon the method of treatment, a method too little known, not sufficiently appreciated; we therefore proclaim it aloud. To speak the truth, I do not think that it can be considered an ordinary result. It is most probable that the proportion of mortality is in general three or four per cent., and our school already possesses sufficient documents to establish this.

This dreadful disease, submitted to homœopathic treatment, loses therefore to a great extent not only the severity common to it, but also that which is added to it by empirical and debilitating medications, which have been universally employed up to the present day.

ON THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

The homœopathic school possesses precious clinical studies upon this disease, among others those of Doctor Bartle, military physician, who during many years employed the new method in the hospitals. We cannot follow a better guide, in considering the treatment of typhoid fever; to it we will add our own personal experience, in the most concise form possible, in order

mention that this poor young man was attacked some years previously with violent ringworm in the face which had resisted every remedy. This inveterate itchlike disposition no doubt rendered the action of the homœopathic remedies less efficacious.

to give allopathic physicians in a few pages, certain and precise indications that shall be a guide to them.

Under the therapeutical head, we may divide the course of typhoid affection into three stages : the first which we will call the *vegetative stage* or the premonitory stage, requires, according to the symptomatic system, the following remedies : *Pulsatilla, Nux-v., Mercur., Dulcam., Bryon., Rhus, Ipecac., Veratr., Digital.* and *China.*

PULSATILLA is the most efficacious remedy in lethargic, lymphatic constitutions, where shiverings predominate, an absence of thirst and appetite, bad mouth, white tongue, nausea, mucous vomitings, mucous stools, an unhappy and crying mood. The sixth dilution may be administered, one drop or three globules in a tablespoonful of pure water every twelve, six, or three hours, until the symptoms are distinctly modified or changed, otherwise proceed with one of the following medicines.

When bilious or gastric symptoms predominate, with tenesmus or constipation, from the third to the twelfth dilution of *Nux-vom.* may be used, twice a day, —four globules or one to two drops in a tablespoonful of pure water at a dose.

MERCURIUS is particularly efficacious in individuals of a nervous-lymphatic constitution, who are delicate and weak, with a pale, yellowish countenance, a tongue covered with a very thick layer, putrid, taste insipid, little thirst, painful sensibility of the epigastrium

and of the hepatic region; *stools copious, liquid, clouded, slightly bloody.* A grain, or as much as will stand on the point of a penknife, of the first or second trituration is administered, every two or three hours. Under the influence of this medication, the stools become less frequent, bilious, and less watery; the painful sensibility of the abdomen disappears little by little, and with it all the other morbid symptoms. We have every reason to believe that this substance prevents the formation of intestinal ulcerations.

DULCAMARA is a successful remedy when the disease has been preceded by a chill (hot and cold). When there is a clean tongue, an absence of any gastric disturbance, yellow fluid stools, accompanied with rumblings, gripings, pressure in the belly, painful abdomen, particularly about the navel. This medicament given in the first dilution, one drop or four globules every three or six hours soon causes the abdominal pains to cease, renders the stools less frequent and more solid, and induces a general perspiration, during which the fever disappears.

BRYONIA is given when the disease threatens to pass into the second stage, and where there are already nervous indications: tearing, throbbing, cephalalgia, starting, disgust, nausea, vomiting, whitish tongue, bitter mouth, dryness of the throat, thirst, vesicular eruptions on the lips and in the mouth, cramplike tension of the stomach, sensibility of the epigastrium on pressure, painful abdomen, emission of

wind, constipation, urine scanty and turbid, voice hoarse and weak, cough in the morning, with pains in the side on coughing and drawing in a deep breath, pains in the joints and limbs, distressing lassitude; from the third to twelfth dilution, one drop or three globules every three hours, until amelioration or change.

RHUS-T. is proper when there is confusion of the head, shooting in the brain, dry burning heat, shootings in the head, tension and stiffness in the nape of the neck, aggravated at night and in moving. This medicament is also good when there are eratic pains in the nape of the neck and the breasts with fatigue and lassitude of the limbs, in the most acute state of the first stage, when the nervous symptoms begin to show themselves, when the tongue is covered with a crust, diarrhœa with rumblings, shiverings, vertigoes, contraction of the eyelids, alternate changes of color in the face, dryness of the throat, vomiting of the ingesta, yawning, heavy head, pressure on the eyes, painful feeling at any noise or light, somnolence, weakness of the memory, tendency to delirium, the lower lip and tongue blackish: from the third to the twelfth dilution, one drop or three globules every two or three hours, until relief or change ensues.

IPECACUANHA succeeds in cases which are of a very gastric character with choleraic state, stools fluid and of a light green color: from the first to the third dilution, one drop or four globules every two

hours; if no relief takes place within twenty-four hours, pause four hours and proceed with another remedy.

VERATRUM-ALB. has proved itself to be of great efficacy when the disease commences with vomitings and fluid stools, with cold limbs and cold sweats. In a case which belonged to the second stage, in which the extremities to the elbows and knees were cold as marble and covered with petechia, the pulse scarcely apparent, the belly extremely painful with involuntary stools, this medicament was the only efficacious one. It was administered from the sixth to the twelfth dilution in globules, at first every two hours, then at an interval of one and two hours. This serious case was promptly subdued; the petechia, it is true, were obstinate for about fifteen days.

DIGITALIS is useful in nervous lymphatic constitutions, when there is a dilatation of the pupils, perfectly clean tongue, pulse slow and regular, prostration of strength, pressure and fulness of the epigastrium, disgust, sickness, and even vomitings: from the first to the third trituration, one grain or as much as will stand on the point of a penknife; or four globules every three hours until amelioration or change.

CHINA is given when the disease presents the appearance of a slow fever (*schleichend*) (Ger.): Paleness of the face, cephalalgia, dimness of sight, ringing in the ears, weakness of hearing, coated tongue, dryness and bad taste in the mouth, thirst, nausea, pressure

on the epigastrium, which is sensible to the touch; inflation and sensibility of the belly; watery stools, lientery, scanty urine, difficult respiration, pressure on the chest, shooting and tearing pains in the limbs; anxiety, sleeplessless, coldness particularly in the hands and feet. The tincture of the 3d dilution one drop in a tablespoonful of water, or three globules, every three hours until signs of improvement set in, in which case the intervals between the doses must be lengthened from three to six and twelve hours.

In the second stage, which several practitioners designate under the name of the animal* or inflammatory gastric stage, we must have recourse to the following remedies; *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius-dulcis*, *Bryonia*, *Rhus*, *Acid.-phosph.* *Chamomilla*, *Belladonna*, *Aconite*, *Calcar.*, *Carbo*, *Coccul.*, *Hyosciam.*, *Sulphur*, and to hydropathy.

Pulsatilla in weak and relaxed constitutions, with little or no thirst, gastric weaknesses, pale or yellow complexion, phlegmatic temperament, anxious moral disposition, chagrin; bitter mouth, tongue covered with a whitish or greenish layer, anorexy, slimy vomitings; from the 3d to the 6th dilution, one drop, in a tablespoonful of pure water, three or four times during the twenty-four hours, until amelioration or change.

* This term is peculiar to the physiological theories of the Germans; they use it in contradistinction to the term *vegetative*, which name they give to the premonitory stage.

MERCURIUS-DULCIS is good in undeveloped gastric states: painful sensibility of the whole abdomen, aqueous stools, almost discolored or mixed with fleecy substances, or like the washings of flesh, occurring more particularly in the night. Its use must be discontinued when the tongue becomes dry and delirium shows itself; the first trituration must be given, one grain very two or three hours. Under the influence of this medicament, the stools become bilious, more solid, less frequent, the painful sensibility of the abdomen disappears, and with it all the other morbid symptoms. Dose, see MERCURIUS-solubilis in former pages.

The cases in which *Bryonia* is applicable are those which have the appearance of *febris nervosa versatalis* or cerebral typhus, when strong delirium is accompanied with intense febrile heat, violent thirst with dryness and a vesicular eruption in the interior of the mouth; the epigastrium sensible to pressure, inflation of the belly, dark colored urine, shooting pains in the side of the chest in coughing and breathing strongly; inclination to sleep during the day, restlessness at night, pulse small, and soft; clammy sweats, trembling of the hands: from the third to the twelfth dilution, one drop in a tablespoonful of pure water every two or three hours, but if no improvement takes place after the sixth dose proceed with another remedy. The old homœopath of Presburg, Doctor Anelli, has, in the course of his long

practice, always found this indication for Bryonia. On this head he tells me: "Typhoid fevers are frequent in Presburg and have almost always a peculiar character. They generally commence by a very marked coldness, accompanied by vertigo, which last during about an hour. It is replaced by an intense heat, which continues during two days, decreasing little by little; then comes delirium, insensibility, and the patient dies insensibly at the end of a few weeks in a state of profound stupor. Its most remarkable feature consists in the absence of abdominal symptoms. Under allopathic treatment, most of the cases have had a fatal termination; the same result takes place when left entirely to the resources of nature. If a cure is being effected, then, towards the end of the 20th day a complete deafness comes on; this critical phenomenon, of good augury begins on the fifth day by homœopathic treatment, under the influence of which the mortality descends to almost zero. *Bryonia* is the medicine indicated, and sometimes suffices in itself to bring the disease to a good termination."

Rhus is useful in every stage of the disease. It is particularly beneficial when the whole of the symptoms have the character of *febris nervosa stupida*, as well as when the alvine stools are extremely copious. It is one of the most powerful medicines; it brings back the strength by stopping or moderating the fatal colliquative diarrhœa, and diminishes the intensity of the cerebral congestion. It is adminis-

tered the same as *Bryonia*, to which it bears the greatest possible analogy.

Prostration with semi unconsciousness, scorbutic appearance of the buccal membrane, extreme slowness both in replies and motions, and watery colliquative diarrhœa require *Acidum-phosphor.*: from the 1st to the 3d dilution, one drop or four globules every two hours, in a tablespoonful of pure water. This medicine has effected many of the most beautiful cures of typhoid fever, with both my father and myself. We must add to the indications given by *Bartle*—a great number of petechia,*—profuse sweats; a blond delicate constitution, white skin.

The following various symptomatic groups show when *Chamomilla* ought to be used: redness and febrile heat of the cheeks in the afternoon, with inflation of the parotids, redness and dryness of the buccal membrane, tongue shrivelled and covered with a dark crust, putrid and bitter taste, fœtid breath, inordinate desire to drink fresh water; when there is nausea, bitter vomiting, pressure on the stomach, colic, a very sensible pain in the abdomen on pressure, watery stools of a greenish yellow color, urine with yellowish fleecy deposit; when there is any catarrh, hoarseness, mucous rattle in the chest, a tickling in the trachea causing cough; oppression, sleeplessness, soporific state with

* Flat jutting out spots, of a light brown color, and very different from the so-called petechia.

startings, vivid dreams, pressure on the sternum, shooting pains, burning in the chest, sub-delirium, dry febrile heat, anxiety, nervous irritation, sighs, sobs; take one drop in a tablespoonful of water, or four globules of the 6th dilution, two or four times in the twenty-four hours, until amelioration or change.

BELLADONNA is given in inflammatory cases where the pulse is full, hard, quick, the pulsation of the carotid arteries evident, the countenance animated, vulturelike, the skin hot and dry, the tongue red, dry, thirst violent, the abdomen tympanitic, the urine turbid of a deep color; when the patient complains of headache or when he is prostrated, delirious, with the eyes brilliant and fixed, cries, restlessness during sleep, frightful dreams; from the 3d to the 12th dilution may be used. It is very efficacious to alternate with the 3d dilution of Aconite every two or three hours, when intense febrile heat persists, accompanied with involuntary fluid stools. These medicines generally induce perspiration which is the forerunner of a general amelioration. *Dose:* Four globules or one drop in a tablespoonful of pure water every two hours.

Bartle makes free use of CALCAREA-CARB. at the end of the second stage or the beginning of the third, when the intestinal ulcers seem to form, and when the diarrhœa does not give way to the ordinary homœopathic remedies. He prescribes this remedy sometimes alone (the 30th dilution, one drop two or four times in the twenty-four hours), sometimes alternated

with the medicine which answers best to the appearance of the general symptoms; the repetition of the dose is then more frequent (from six to eight times in the course of the day). An alternation every three hours with *Belladonna* gives the best results. We commence with the 30th dilution. If there is not a change for the better within the twenty-four hours, we descend to the 24th, 18th, 12th and sometimes even to the 6th. The change for the better manifests itself in the sensibility of the abdomen, in the meteorism, agitation and anxiety; the stools become more consistent and less frequent. *Dose:* Three globules or one drop in a tablespoonful of pure water, but if distinct improvement supervenes (without intervening apparent aggravation) the intervals should be extended to six hours.

PHOSPHORUS is used with success at the end of the 2d stage, when there are sanguinary chokings of the lungs (hepatization) with oppression and anxiety. In typhoid pneumonia, when Aconite 3d repeated brings about no change for the better, when the expectoration is purulent and fœtid, *Phosphorus* is excellent. The proper dose is from the 6th to the 12th dilution, one drop or three globules in a tablespoonful of water three or four times a day, until relief or change ensues.

Bartle has often obtained from SULPHUR, prompt and happy results, in cases where *Rhus*, *Bryonia*, *Acidum* and *Phosphoricum* were powerless. The indi-

cations for this remedy are: countenance very pale, eyes dull, itching eruptions on the lips, burning dryness of the mouth, watery stools mostly at night; shootings in the chest, dry cough, more marked in the evening and at night; oppression, sleeplessness, uneasy agitated sleep; hot dryness of the skin, with quiet pulse. Employ the 2d trituration one grain, or as much as will go on the point of a penknife; or three globules once or twice a day, until permanent amelioration or change.

PULSATILLA 12th dilution and CANNABIS from the 1st to the 3d dilution are beneficial in retention of urine or painful and difficult stools. HYOSCIAMUS cures frequent desire to urinate, or the impossibility to do so. It must be given from the 3d to the 9th dilution. *Dose:* One drop or four globules in a tablespoonful of pure water.

ACONITE and BELLADONNA are very good at the outset of the fever, when the inflammation of the parotids commences. Every time that Bartle had to do with inflammatory swellings of the parotids, he subdued them invariably with *Belladonna* from the 12th to the 6th dilution; and in certain refractory cases by *Bellad.* 12th, alternated with CALCAREA-CARBONICA, from the 12th to the 30th dilution. The reduction of the glands, followed by convalescence, has always been the result of this treatment. *Dose:* One drop, or three globules from two to four hours, according to the urgency of the case, until amelioration or change.

ACONITE and BELLADONNA, either separately or alternated, at intervals of three hours generally brings about the reduction of the tonsils, more especially when the inflammation is phlegmonous and the redness of a deep color. When the color is pale and the tonsils are covered with little pale ulcers, BRYONIA is the best remedy.

Belladonna, the 6th dilution causes, in general, better than any other substance,—sleep. *Dose:* One drop or four globules in a tablespoonful of water, every three hours. If no relief takes place in twenty-four hours, proceed with another remedy, according to circumstances.

PULSAT., RHUS and SULPHUR, are successfully made use of in bleedings of the nose, each one applied to the symptom to which it particularly belongs, or conjointly with the remedy, that is appropriate to the whole symptoms. Bartle made use of the first or third dilutions in these cases. *Dose.* The same as for *Belladonna.*

As regards the treatment by cold water, the extended field which this therapeutical procedure has taken in the present day, induces me to give word for word what Bartle says upon this subject in his "*History of Homœopathy*;"—"Pure cold water produces a better sanguinification and, administered as a drink, it produces the most agreeable sensation to the feverish; moderately used externally, it vivifies and comforts the nervous system; it is favor-

able to the reaction; it renders the economy more sensible to homœopathic remedies; it induces the crises by the urine and particularly by perspiration; it powerfully aids the action of the medicaments administered to this end. It often happens, that towards the end of the second stage, the most proper medicines cause no favorable change, and even cause an aggravation; then by the use of fresh water employed both internally and externally we obtain salutary alterations, and under its influence the aggravation caused by the medicaments gives place to a convalescent effect.

"The use of hydro-therapeutical processes does not only not hurt, in general, the action of homœopathic remedies, but they are to the latter very powerful auxiliaries in the treatment of serious typhoid fevers. The simultaneous application of both methods causes abundant sweats which rid the organization of the deleterious and morbid fluids, and re-establishes thereby the equilibrium of the functions.

"The patient may, from the commencement of the disease to the end, quench his thirst as often as he pleases with small quantities of fresh water, may gargle the dry and burning mouth, bind his hot and painful head with wet cloths, leave upon his tympanitic and suffering abdomen wetted linens, well wrung out, which must be often renewed. In constipation and diarrhœa he may make use of cold clysters; when he complains of a general, dry and burning heat, his body

may be rapidly rubbed all over, and when this does not suffice he ought to be wrapped in wet sheets. As long as there is no diarrhœa, the patient may drink as much water as he likes; but directly diarrhœa commences, he must take less, for fear of increasing the stools. Thirst, dryness and hotness in the throat, must then be quenched by frequent garglings. Severe cerebral congestions with cephalalgia and dryness of the skin call for the frequent application of wet linens, slightly wrung out. The result is always a great relief to the patient. This decided reduction of heat, prevents violent cerebral reactions which would otherwise prove dangerous. In tympanitic distention of the abdomen accompanied with pains, the whole of the lower belly should be covered with wet linens; they must be wrung out and not renewed until they are nearly dry. They must be covered over with precision, with a dry cloth or even oil skin. The result is a condensation of the abdominal gases, consequently a diminution of the tympanitis, and a marked improvement in the pain of the part affected.

"For obstinate constipation, luke-warm water lavements are made use of to commence with, then cold water, which has never failed to produce the desired effect. If looseness comes on, starch is mixed with the liquid of the lavement, one drachm to every two ounces of water given after every stool. The irritation of the large intestine is thus very sensibly

diminished. As I have before observed, if towards the end of the second period the remedies homœopathically indicated do not bring about any favorable reaction, if the intensity of the dry heat does not diminish, and if the exacerbations at night become stronger, I have recourse to the external application of cold water to induce the critical sweats. When this application is to be made, I choose the moment of the greatest heat, completely undress the patient, rub him briskly with a sponge, first of all dipped in lukewarm and then in cold water. I then dry him immediately and put him again to bed. This process is not always sufficient, and when it is not so, I place the patient in an ordinary footbath, sprinkle him several times with warmish and then with entirely cold water; at the same time I have his whole body rubbed with the palm of the hand, (this is a much gentler and more efficacious way than friction with linen recommended by Priessnitz). The change for the better manifests itself by a *permanent diminution* of the heat; respiration becomes easier, circulation is freer, the pulse normal, sleep quiet. In this state, the patient is enveloped in a *wetted sheet* well wrung out, covered over with a dry covering; he is warmly covered up, and the appearance of perspiration is patiently waited for. If at the end of one hour it does not appear, the wet sheet is renewed, and another hour is passed; then if it does not come and the heat increases, the sprinklings are to be renewed followed

by the wet sheets until the object is attained. The perspiration is generally profuse and emits a strong odor. This generally brings about the crisis of the disease. Care must be taken, during the envelopements or swaddlings, to keep up fresh wet linens on the head, whilst the feet have only a dry wrapping. The wet cloths ought not to go below the ankles.

"When the heat is intense, the lotions and swathings must be renewed every two hours, sometimes every hour. When the meteorism is very severe, the cold linens on the abdomen must be combined with the general envelope of the wet sheet. When perspiration is produced, it must be kept up by frequent drinks of *clear cream*, broth, and water that has remained some time in the room. As soon as the perspiration diminishes or it is considered advisable to stop it, the whole body ought to be rubbed with lukewarm water, the patient placed in a clean bed, covered moderately, and we should entirely cease the use of all hydro-therapeutical agents. Fresh air must often be let into the room, and the linen of the bed often changed."

In the THIRD STAGE of the disease the following remedies are prescribed: *Bryonia*, *Rhus*, *Acid.-phosphor.*, *Opium*, *Calcarea-carb.*, *Nux-vom.*, *Hep.-sulph.*, *Acon. Phosph.*, *China*, *Arsenicum*, *Chamom.*, *Arnica*, *Acid.-nit.* and hydropathic means.

BRYONIA is efficacious in cases of violent delirium, strong febrile heat, violent thirst, great dryness of

the skin, small vesicles in the mouth and ulcers on the lips, painful inflammation of the epigastrium, the belly sensible to the touch, involuntary emission of urine and excrement, oppression, moral depression, sleepiness without sleep, complaining, muttering, subdelirium, agitation, miliary eruption. Dose: from the 3d to the 12th dilution, one drop in a tablespoonful of pure water, or four globules every three hours until improvement or change takes place.

Rhus is generally given with *Bryonia* alternated every two days; it is particularly useful when the patient is in a soporific and prostrate state, the extreme weakness which prevents him making the least movement, very abundant watery diarrhœa, involuntary urinating and stools. It is also good when the decomposition of the blood is making rapid strides which is seen by epistaxis and petechial eruption. It is given from the 3d to the 15th dilution. *Acid.*, *Phosphor.* ought to be alternated with Rhus every two days, when there is a general stupor of all the organs, when the tongue is dry, teeth covered with a crust, lips blackish, frequent and dry cough, constant decubitus, continual delirium or low muttering, carpologia, fixed look, desire to run away, skin dry and burning, abundant involuntary watery stools; pulse quick, weak, intermittent. The general dose is one drop of the 1st dilution, in a tablespoonful of pure water, or four globules, administered eight or ten times in the twenty-four hours. In desperate cases, where the

prostration is similar to the last agony, *Acid.-phos.* in tincture is prescribed, from two to six drops in a wineglassful of pure water, to be taken in teaspoonful doses every hour. This preparation is given as an injection for internal intestinal hæmorrhage.

Belladonna has the special property of often causing in the disease an important modification, and giving it altogether a different and favorable direction. It is generally given in the 6th dilution, sometimes in the 12th, more rarely in the 1st. The indications when this medicament is to be used are general erethism, violent delirium, strong internal and external heat, redness and swelling of the face, dry tongue, absence of sleep; it is also good when the patient is in a soporific state, without complaining, without wishing for anything, except to drink; inconvenience and sometimes an impossibility to swallow, eyes fixed, brilliant, mouth open by the falling of the inferior jaw, tongue hard, which cannot be protruded from the mouth, deafness; drinks eagerly and little at a time; tympanitic abdomen, involuntary stools and urinating; a tendency to slip to the bottom of the bed, to protrude his legs from the bed-clothes, carpologia, sleepiness without sleep, intermittent pulse. In these cases *Belladonna* has always been found a successful agent. *Dose:* One drop, or four globules, in a tablespoonful of pure water, every two hours, until six doses have been taken, and then only every six hours, until decided amelioration or change.

OPIUM has been given with much success in a state of perfect coma, the pulse slow, full, but depressed, slight muttering, carpologia, fixed look, rough skin, dry tongue, involuntary and fœtid stools—2d and 3d dilution. *Dose:* The same as directed for *Belladonna.*

CALCAREA-CARBONICA is advised at the commencement of this stage, during the formation of the intestinal ulcerations. It is often useful to alternate it with RHUS or BELLADONNA at intervals of six hours, according to the case. It is good in cases of frequent hæmorrhage from the lungs. We should commence with the 30th dilution, and descend progressively to the 6th. If *Calcar.* does not cause the epistaxis to cease, we must have recourse to the first dilution of *Hepar-sulphuris. Dose:* One drop or three globules in a tablespoonful of pure water every six hours, until benefit results, or a change of the symptoms indicates a different remedy.

NUX-VOMICA is used when there are intestinal cramps, obstinate constipation which cause congestion towards the head or towards the chest. *Dose:* The same as directed for *Calcarea-carb.*

In the over-excited arterial system, good effects are obtained from ACONITE. It is alternated with BELLADONNA in cases of inflamed parotid glands, and *Belladonna* with *Calcarea* when the febrile reaction has ceased. For stitch in the side with fever, *Aconite* is alternated with ARNICA, 3d dilution, or with BRY-

ONIA. *Dose:* The same as directed for *Belladonna.*

Towards the end of the third stage, when the seat of the disease seems to be fixed upon the chest, when there is pulmonary congestion, hepatization, and in consequence thereof dyspnœa, stitch in the side, mucous rattle, abundant expectorations of sanguinary mucus and even of fœtid sanies, PHOSPHOR is very efficacious (it is with BRYONIA the best medication against typhoid pneumonia). From the 4th to the 12th dilution, one drop in a tablespoonful of pure water, from three to six times a day. *Dose:* The same as directed for *Calcarea-carb.*

CHINA succeeds, in the last stage, in driving away nocturnal sweats, accompanied with a progressive weakening, obstinate constipation, with clean tongue and a flaccid state of the abdomen. *Dose:* The same as directed for *Belladonna.*

*Arsenicum** this powerful mitigator, which several physicians have extolled in the treatment of typhoid fever, has scarcely ever been used with effect by Dr. Bartle: a fresh proof that *affections combined* under the same pathological denomination, are far from being identical, that the insignificant shades in the symptomatic appearance may be the indication of a very great difference as to the nature of the disease, and therefore indicate the use of very different medicines; from which we ought to deduce the

* Dr. Rapou uses the term *Metallum* instead of *Arsenicum-album.*

necessity of taking into consideration the *whole* of the symptoms.

Of *Arsenicum* Bartle says as follows: The use of *Arsenicum* in cases which I have here spoken of, has not in general given us very good results, notwithstanding my having administered it in various dilutions and repeated doses. Once only, where the fever became slow (*schleichend*) (Ger.), and was accompanied by copious watery stools, preceded by an extreme sensation of weakness,* pains in the abdomen and violent thirst, *Arsenicum*, 9th dilution, alternated with CHAMOMILE 6th, produced a very prompt change for the better. Under its influence, a hard swelling was produced in the calf of the leg, accompanied by violent pains, which put an end to the typhoid affection. The patient having before suffered from scrofula, I gave him every day one drop of the 2d dilution of Iodine, which drove away the hard swelling and the pain." *Dose:* The same as directed for *Calcarea.*

When ACID-PHOSPHOR. brings about no amelioration in intestinal hæmorrhage, NITRIC-ACID must be used alone or alternated with another remedy homœopathically indicated, in doses of one drop of the first dilution. To these are added wet linens to the lower part of the abdomen. If by this the desired result is not obtained, *Nitric-acid* must be administered

* This phenomenon is a characteristic symptom of this medicament.

as an injection (four or six drops for every two or three ounces or a wineglassful of water); it is rare that the intestinal hæmorrhages do not cease under this treatment; but when we are obliged to resort to the injections, the case is very serious and almost always mortal. In contusions of the sacrum, lotions of alcoholized water or simple starch, is advantageously combined with the indicated homœopathic remedies, which are generally *Rhus*, *Arnica*, *Belladonna*, *Nitric-acid*. *Dose:* The same as directed for *Belladonna*.

Cold water produces good results, even in the third stage of this disease, in cases where the medicines do not bring about favorable reactions. The patient is made to drink small quantities at a time. In cerebral congestion and in painful tympanitis, cold linens are applied to the head and on the abdomen, which are renewed until the disappearance of the symptoms and the appearance of perspiration. Against obstinate diarrhœa, (amylacés) injections are used, followed by wrapping up in the cold sheets, when the skin is dry and burning, which is ordinarily the case. If this is not sufficient to produce the desired effect, and the patient remains in a state of stupor and insensibility, he is to be placed in an empty footbath, and then sprinkled with cold water, whilst at the same time several persons rub him with their hands. During this treatment, urine or profuse sweats come on; the patient comes to again, the

tongue becomes loosened and moist, the stools become more solid and less frequent, and a favorable termination takes place. From that moment all hydro-therapeutical remedies must be entirely dispensed with, and the cutaneous exhalation favored by warmly covering up the patient. If there is cough with thick expectoration, cold water must not be used, but heated to lukewarmness.

Several morbid conditions remain after the cure of the typhoid affection, and require a special treatment; these are: sub-cutaneous petechial hæmorrhage, contusion or ulceration of the skin of the back, and particularly of the sacrum consequent upon the decubitus, parotitis, deafness, furuncles, metastatic abcess, miliaria, an eruption similar to scabies, diarrhœa, cough with or without expectoration, nocturnal sweats, œdema of the inferior extremities, and lastly abdominal phthisis.

It is seldom necessary to administer any medicines against sanguineous cellular effusions. They disappear of their own accord under the influence of a good diet and with the increase of strength. But still, if the absorption delays for any length of time, it may be stimulated much by the administration of a few doses of *Arnica* of the sixth dilution; one drop or four globules in a tablespoonful of pure water, every four hours, until amelioration or change.

Belladonna, repeated in low dilutions, third or sixth, promptly lessens the inflammation of the skin

of the sacrum, produced by long decubitus. If the affected part becomes gangrenous, recourse must be had to CARB.-VEG., given internally in high dilutions, twenty-fourth or thirtieth, whilst the sores are at the same time powdered with the first triturations. *China*, *Arsenicum* and SULPHUR are also good remedies given internally when CARBO-VEG. does not stop the progress of the gangrene. CHINA favors the formation of granulations and cicatrization. SILICEA is given when the disorder extends to the bony tissue. To these various medicaments must be added frequent lotions, fresh air and clean linen.

Dose: One drop or three globules in a tablepoonful of pure water every three hours. If no relief takes place within twenty-four hours, pause six hours, and proceed with another remedy, according to circumstances.

The parotitis disappears under the influence of BELLADONNA and CALCAREA alternated at intervals of six hours. *Belladonna* alternated, according to the case, with SULPHUR, LYCOPOD., or SILICEA is an excellent remedy to put an end to the interminable production of furuncles. *Belladonna* and HEPAR-SULPHURIS also cure metastatic abscesses.

Dose: The same as directed for *Belladonna*.

The miliary eruption requires RHUS, BRYONIA and SULPHUR. We must avoid even the use of lukewarm water, which will often cause fatal metastasis. In the eruption analogous to the itch, lotions and lukewarm

baths are on the contrary favorable; we administer then, according to the cases, *Sulphur*, *Mercur.*, *Carbo-veg.*, *Caust.*, *Rhus*, *Acid-nitric*, *Lycopod.*

Dose: The same as directed for *Belladonna.*

Continuous diarrhœa, which generally comes on after constipation, and which is not caused by a saburral state or a chill, requires the use of CHINA in repeated doses from the first to the sixth dilution; take one drop or four globules in a tablespoonful of pure water three times at intervals of four hours, and then at intervals of eight hours, until amelioration or change.

Continual cough, accompanied or not by expectoration, generally gives way to *Ipec.* third, and if it comes on at night, to *Sulphur*, second or third trituration, one or two globules once a day. This medicament, in the same doses, prevents nocturnal sweats, when the strengthening diet of the convalescent patient does not stop them.

Diarrhœa which comes on during convalescence, after a long and obstinate constipation, is often a very bad omen, and generally indicates the development of an intestinal phthisis. Patients attacked with this dread affection complain of periodical colics and of a sensation of burning in the abdomen particularly at the junction of the transverse colon. The appetite is good, the tongue clean, of a deep red color, the belly soft, seldom inflated; in pressing with the hand upon the region of the cœcum, a noise as of a liquid agitation is

heard, and the patient then experiences an acute pain; there is much rumbling in the belly, particularly at night, like the noise made in decanting wine. In the beginning of the disease, diarrhœa shows itself only at night; it afterwards appears during the day, but it is always most frequent at night. The stools are at first of a light-brown color, then we observe bloody streaks; at last they appear composed of a putrid sanie mixed with black and fœtid blood; urine at rare intervals, red and turbid; hectic fever increasing at night; lastly nocturnal sweats, colliquative diarrhœa, excessive falling off in flesh,—death.

We succeed sometimes in stopping the progress of this dreadful affection by the use of PULSAT., then BELLADONNA and CALCAREA-CARB., given alternately at intervals of six hours. In the first few epidemics Bartle had to treat, he obtained some success with *Arsenicum* and *Sulphur*, in high or thirtieth dilutions, and alternated. In the more recent ones, *Carbo-veg.*, from the thirtieth to the twelfth dilutions, given by drops in pure water, every three or six hours, were found to be much more efficacious. It is to these latter we refer here. During the *two first* stages, it is necessary to administer several times in twenty-four hours a few spoonsful of light broths or barley-water.

Dose: One drop or three globules in a tablespoonful of pure water every six hours until four doses have been given, and then every twelve hours. If no im-

provement takes place select another remedy, and proceed in the same manner.

Cold water is preferable to any thing else as a drink; nevertheless, when diarrhœa exists, it is prudent to moderate its use and to quench the thirst by frequently gargling the mouth with cold water. The atmosphere of the room must be often changed, as well as the linen, the patient moderately covered up, and a moderate temperature kept up.

In the third stage, we should try to nourish a little more. Several times during the day barley-water, panada, or milk should if possible be given. Greasy broths and white meats, veal or fowl must not be allowed until convalescence is well established. The use of beef or mutton, of wine or beer, requires a certain degree of strength which comes but slowly.

Fruit is entirely interdicted, on account of its tendency to induce diarrhœa.

The average mortality of the patients treated by Dr. Bartle was one-twelfth. This proportion will appear to much greater advantage when we consider that the greater number of typhoids received into the hospital were already in the second stage of the disease and much debilitated by diarrhœa. With regard to those which showed only the premonitory symptoms of the disease, they were nearly all promptly cured, and *are not included in the number of patients treated.* Thus then, the homœopathic method proves itself to be equally efficacious in preventing

this disease, in staying its progress, and in conducting it to a good issue when it is fully developed. The advantage of this medication greatly surpasses all other methods that have been and are in use, up to the present day. In order to complete these *indications*, I will give here, what I wrote to my father in 1842, at which time I was studying the treatment of typhoid fever in the homœopathic hospital of Vienna in Austria.

"I have revisited our homœopathic hospital of Vienna. It is the sweetest *bijou* of an hospital that you can imagine, with its gardens, its lofty rooms, boarded, whitewashed, well ventilated, and ornamented with that luxury of little ornaments with which it so pleases the Sisters of Charity to embellish the dwellings of the poor. The morning round of visits still continues to be frequented by a certain number of young doctors who have just completed their allopathic studies, and desire to instruct themselves in the new method. This stream of young doctors is being continually renewed as others leave, and is a nursery most prolific and inexhaustible of homœopathic practitioners who scatter themselves over the whole empire. But the sisters of SAINT-VINCENT-DE-PAUL, whose head-quarters are annexed to this hospital, contribute perhaps more to the extension of homœopathy; for the hospitals which are being built in the country will have them, and the sisters in their turn insist, as a condition, that our method shall be intro-

duced, which, say they, cures very well and with scarcely any outlay of pharmacy. They succeed sometimes when the government interest is not over strong. It is in this way our school has enrolled under its banner the hospitals of Lintz and Kremsir. What a happy and blessed combination is the domestic direction of the Sisters of St.-Vincent-de-Paul and homœopathic medication, the best care taken both of soul and body! These new establishments have an indescribable charm in themselves of peace and well-being. There, the patient is not in dread of a brutal treatment, such as leeches, blisters, cauterizing, purgatives,* nauseous potions,—all these disgusting and

* "There is nothing more pernicious, says Ettmuller, than the use of purgatives in putrid fevers. Let physicians therefore be careful to avoid them in the course of this disease, particularly when the petechies or blotches make their appearance; let them abstain from using the gentlest, even clysters or suppositories, so that nature may not be interfered with." A large number of celebrated practitioners, amongst others, Hoffmann, Stoll, Huxham, convinced of the danger of purgatives in putrid fevers, and even in any species of acute febrile disease, have almost banished them from their practice, and advise that one should be very careful in their use. But, perhaps, out of respect for the prejudices of their time, they do not rise up against this dangerous plan with sufficient vehemence, but still prescribe it, although very rarely, in cases where it is unmistakably deleterious.

In abdominal adynamic fevers the digestive passages are the seat of an inflammation in which purgatives (all of which

painful manipulations are unknown. The morbid affection goes through its stages regularly and peace-

are substances more or less irritating) increase the disorder in the most fatal manner. They concentrate upon this weak point the morbid activity, and render the salutary reaction impossible. Then come on all the phenomena which indicate an abdominal nervous congestion: shivers, acrid dryness of the skin, wiry, small, irregular pulse, extreme prostration, inextinguishable thirst, colliquative diarrhœa, hippocratic face, petechies, and death. At other times purgatives limit themselves in producing abnormal symptoms. But in all cases they fetter the course of the disease, cause the patient to run more or less risks, retard recovery, or render it impossible.

Purgatives are only useful when it is necessary to drive out from the digestive canal toxical matters, indigested or indigestible. In every other case they are hurtful; and our school proclaims it so, plainly and straightforwardly, as one of the most undeniable facts of medicine. When, through a perturbation purely dynamical, there has been formed in the digestive passages an accumulation of secreted substances, accompanied by a tendency to throw off both ways, then purgatives are indicated as favoring these natural tendencies. The same indication presents itself when this state exists *sine materia*. This medication is then entirely homœopathic, as it then is a question of operating through the vital reaction. It is so self-evident, that *vomitus vomitu curantur* is perhaps of more ancient date than Hippocrates.

With the exception of this case, evacuation produced by purgatives, is a forced, a morbid evacuation, and which in itself can never be salutary. The expelled fluids are the result of irritation of the intestinal cavities, of the secretion,

fully nearly always in a favorable manner, under the action of simple medicaments, which are revolting to

which is the consequence, and not of the vicious humors enclosed in the digestive tube. These evacuations are never of any use, and oppose themselves sometimes to those which nature would have been able to have produced herself; for the purgative irritation ends by drying up the mucous membrane, and thereby renders constipation more obstinate than before.

In ascitis or general dropsy it is in vain that the intestines are forced to a serous hyper-secretion, nothing but insufficient stools are produced, accompanied by tenesmus, which increases the weakness, the irritation, the hectic fever, and hastens a fatal termination. We have been a witness of it too often not to proclaim it aloud. But the rational indication appears so evident, that allopathists do not keep count of these daily deceptions, but still continue on undisturbed, as formerly.

Considered as revulsives, purgatives and emetics have a real value. Nevertheless the homœopathic method, almost entirely proscribes them; firstly, because they would disturb the action of its medicated agents; and secondly, because there is always a danger inherent to the irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane, and because the revulsion on the skin can fulfil the whole indication, if it is effected and managed with skill.

There are some purgative and emetic specifics which are employed with success as special modificators of the digestive passages. These means are taken from the homœopathic method. It is exactly according to the principles of similarities that *stibium tartar*, and *ipecacuanha* cure certain gastric derangements, and that *sublimate* succeeds in certain dysenteries.

none of the senses. Natural disorders are softened and brought to a happy issue, without the addition of new sufferings. The devoted hand of the sister makes the bed so well, their gentle words know so well how to calm pain, that one would wish to breathe the last breath of life here, if one had no mother. And yet how many people have placed themselves as adversaries to this happy combination of a simple, agreeable, efficacious medicine, and the tender cares and consolations which religion alone can give! What sorrowful thoughts involuntarily take possession of the mind and heart in looking upon the obstacles which, particularly in France, are thrown in the way of the realization of so great a blessing to humanity! It is deplorable that thousands are expended in drugging the sick, to their detriment, but they have as excuses for so doing, scientific fallacies. That which it is not easy to understand, is, that Paris, the native city of the sisters of charity, prefers to hire menials to tend the sick instead of having them in her hospitals, and thus sends them into the midst of the Turks of Constantinople and the Arabs of Syria.

The diseases which predominate in the homœopathic hospital at Vienna are simple pneumonias and typhoid fevers. The latter is endemical to Austria, since the great wars of the empire, and particularly since the cholera. The homœopathic practitioners of this country have therefore acquired great experience in the treatment of this disease; and as I understand

that it has broken out epidemically in Lyons, I send you an account of its treatment here.

In Vienna simple abdominal typhus is the most common; the brain and lungs are not so often attacked as in France; the decomposition of the blood is also less decided; the petechies not so marked, and the bleeding at the nose, in the commencement of the disorder, is also of unfrequent occurrence. The disease therefore is the regular evolution of the peculiar ulceration of the large intestine combined with morbid phenomena which are physiological consequences: fever, harsh dryness of the skin and tongue, meteorism and sensibility of the abdomen on being touched, particularly in the right iliac cavity, diarrhœa, not copious and very fœtid, dryness of the mouth, excessive weakness, stupor and death in more than half of the cases.

The treatment in the homœopathic hospital is very simple, and is crowned with success in nine cases out of ten: the directing physician, Dr. Fleishmann, uses first of all BRYONIA (from the second to the sixth decimal dilution, a few drops in three or four ounces, or a teacupful of pure water, from six to eight teaspoonsful a day) if the patient has been brought into the hospital from the very commencement of the disease, which is often the case. Generally speaking however the disease is in an advanced stage, and he then at once prescribes ARSENICUM or ACID-PHOSPH., the former in the fourth to the sixth, and the latter

from the second to the fourth dilution, given like Bryonia, lessening the repetitions in proportion as the disease loses its acuteness. *Acid-phosphor.* is used in preference in young patients of fair complexion, with a white and delicate skin, when the diarrhœtic stools are very abundant and slightly fœtid. These two medicaments are in general used, without any change, to the end of the disease.

In this clinical treatment, ARSENICUM is the foundation remedy, the one used in nine cases out of ten; all the others are employed mostly as accessories, to counteract any secondary symptoms. Homœopathic practitioners are well acquainted with the resemblance there is between the toxical effects of this substance and the characteristic phenomena of abdominal typhus; but the study has here been more entered into. Two years ago there appeared in the Homœopathic Journal of Vienna, a very curious article by Dr. Hausmann on metallic intoxication, considered in a dynamico-physiological and anatomo-pathological light. He shews that this intoxication constitutes, under its various phases, a special morbid state, always like itself, and having with abdominal typhus the same traits of resemblance as the mercurial diatheses with venereal disease. He thus ends the article: "Metallic ileo-typhus and abdominal typhus are, with relation to the physiological and anatomical phenomena, two morbid states bearing a remarkable similarity. Arsenicum, the producer of

metallic ileo-typhus, cures abdominal typhus. In the hospital of the sisters of Mercy at Vienna, there were received, in 1841, one hundred and sixty-seven cases which were treated by this remedy in homœopathic doses. There were one hundred and fifty-six cures." The proportion of nine-tenths is about the yearly average.

Yet our method can shew still more flattering results, and the mode of treatment of Fleischmann is not entirely free from reproach. Thus, he does not attack the disease at its commencement with the indicated medicament with sufficient promptness, but waits until it takes the character for which *Arsenicum* is proper. He thus allows the evil to increase, and exposes the patient to a long and precarious convalescence. This is sometimes the case of which he himself is aware. In the second place, he is wrong to persist in the same medicament when the disease has changed its aspect and taken the hectic form.

Abdominal typhus has been endemical in Vienna since the great wars of the empire, and the cholera has twice communicated to it a fresh degree of intensity. One might say that it almost shares the morbid kingdom with the diseases of the respiratory passages, which are also very common. During my stay at the hospital, about thirty cases of typhoid fever were received, four only of which had a fatal termination. Their average duration was two weeks, during which the disease rapidly ran through all its stages, but without missing a single one, bringing the patient some-

times down to the very last stage of cerebral exhaustion or of marasmus and general debility. What is particularly commendable in this treatment, is not the arresting of the disease, or its forced ejectment, but the rapidity of its progress, the favorable proportion of cures, and the promptness of the recovery. It was these quick recoveries that I mostly admired. It is most interesting to compare homœopathic cures with those which are effected by the old school, so slow, so precarious, so complicated. We can thus form an exact idea of the therapeutical action of the new method, and fully deprecate the injustice of the reproach which is made against us by our adversaries regarding our anti-physiological pretensions to render miasmatic affections abortive.

I will add some information collected elsewhere:

In private practice, particularly here, where the homœopathic physician, is in general the practitioner of the house (Hausarzt), the doctor is called in from the very first signs of disease, long before it has arrived at the stage where *Arsenicum* is the requisite remedy. *Bryonia*, *Belladonna*, or *Rhus* is first administered. —*Bryonia*, if shooting pains are predominant in the abdomen, in the chest or the head, which is often the case, dry cough, bitter mouth, pains in the joints, febrile exacerbations at night, intermingled with heat and shivers; *Belladonna*, when there is cerebral congestion, red and swollen cheeks, expectoration, or sanguinary stools; *Rhus*, for ataxic symptoms,

variable pulse, and great prostration of the nervous system. When the disease is prolonged and seems inclined to pass into the consumptive hectic fever state without any favorable reaction, we may generally bring about a favorable termination with a few doses of *Carbo-veg.*, fourth trituration, or from the fifth to the sixth dilution. This powerful agent, efficaciously stimulates the vital force; in a higher dilution, say from the twelfth to the thirtieth, its action would perhaps be more complete, but less prompt. *Dose*: One drop of the dilution, or as much of the trituration or powder as will stand on the point of a penknife, or three globules in a tablespoonful of pure water every four hours, until three doses have been given, and then every six hours. If no relief takes place, select another remedy. The salutary excitation which this drug produces is often an indispensable condition for the use of the hydrotherapeutical processes. *

* The appearance of the hydro-therapeutical method is an event most remarkable in the medical history of modern times: It represents the first revolution produced in the rational school through the influence of homœopathic ideas, the first systematic transformation of the old school into the new doctrine. Priessnitz takes Hahnemann for granted. He most likely would have accomplished nothing without the latter; his instinctive talent would have been useless, lost, had he not found a path, ready traced out by a vigorous arm, through the mass of allopathic systems. From this point of view, adopted by most hydropathic German writers, and the only one,

It becomes sometimes necessary to endeavor to increase the functional activity of the much de-

which gives a correct idea of the origin and value of hydropathy, it will easily be seen why the examination into this method should find a place in this book.

Hydropathy, according to most of its partizans, has its foundation, its reason, in the general fact of the reaction which the living organization is endowed with. One endeavors, in exciting this reaction to establish the energy of the vital manifestations, and by a particular perseverance upon certain weakened parts, to bring about the equilibrium of the forces. If the vital strength of the person possessed its primitive vigor, such as nature gave to the first generations, it is probable that in most cases, she would herself drive away the morbid influences, and would require no auxiliary to cure the diseased body. But as in the present day it no longer possesses the energy of the first ages, it is necessary to come to its aid.

Hydropathic processes have the effect to stimulate the vital reactions to the required degree, in order to give acuteness to chronic states, and to favor, in acute states, the happy crisis and the salutary work of nature. No method brings about more efficaciously these results; it is the hygienic, the physiological practice *par excellence.*

In the end, there is no clashing between this method and homœopathy, but on the contrary a perfect harmony. There is no difference except with regard to the means and the processes, and even these, being purely physiological, do not disturb in any manner the special influences of the medicated substances.

Abundant observations permit us to see how much the action of hydro-therapeutical processes resembles that of homœopathic remedies; that both produce curative aggrava-

pressed intestinal canal. To this end, Dr. George Schmidt administers with much success *Mercurius-*

tions; that they favor the symptomatic development and the evolution of the disease so that, as Attomyr would say, it matures early, fades and disappears.

The general effect of cold water, is to force the disease to show itself; and, by thus developing all its symptoms, it permits homœopathy to exercise upon the disorder its entire strength.

The activity given to the secretive and excretive functions drives away all foreign matters, frees the economy from minute medicinal infections, and thus destroys one of the most frequent causes of ill-success, in homœopathic treatment.

We thus see, that the two methods have numerous relations to each other of the highest importance; they appear to complete and to sustain each other, in several points. It is thus that the German homœopathists have understood it, and Frank d'Osterode and Starke of Silberberg, among others, have become the champions for the union of the two methods. But to this objections have arisen. It has been asked, what is the relative value of these methods; what is the sphere of action of this one, and to what extent ought that to operate? The partizans of Priessnitz, for the most part, assert that hydropathy is of general use, that it covers the whole range of therapeutics, and only requires an auxiliary and secondary specific medication. The Homœopaths reverse the foregoing assertion, but are not contented with simply asserting it,—they prove it. Several of our fellow practitioners, amongst whom is the distinguished Dr. Ott of Mecklenberg, occupy themselves in a particular manner to determine this question of practice. This latter gentlemen has just published a pamphlet on this subject, in

dulcis first trituration (centesimal) and *Rhubarb* (same preparation).

which he announces for publication shortly, a work on this subject *ex professo.*

Before giving our own observations upon this subject, I think it better to give the opinions of a practitioner who in our school, in Germany, is considered as an authority. We read the following in an article upon hydro-therapeutics by Dr. Kürtz (of Frankenstein-Silesia,) *Hygea Journal:*

"One of the greatest advantages we find in hydropathy, is that it introduces into the economy, nothing heterogeneous or toxical. I was particularly struck with its high importance in medicinal disorders. I was obliged to admit how often without knowing it we have to deal with affections of this description, and how precious is a method which either drives away this affection, or else indicates its presence. It is of no less importance in other chronic diatheses. Several fortunate cures, of which I was an eye witness, have led me to think that hydropathy was the realization of the idea, which the ancients had expressed under the name of re-incorporation."

"All practitioners know how very often it is difficult in individual cases of chronic diseases, to discover the true character of the disorder. There is no one who has not observed that the most reasonable remedy that could be given according to appearances, has produced no apparent change, most likely because it does not answer to the true nature of the disorder, which is but imperfectly developed by the symptoms. Every one will then be pleased in being made acquainted with a method which brings to light, though only for a short time, the primitive phenomena of the disease. If these remarks are taken into some little consideration, the indication of the dis-

As typhoid fever does not acquire its full development except under the form of typhus, it is advisable

ease will be discovered with facility and the proper remedy easily found.

"In extremely intense and malignant diseases, where the curative tendency of nature threatens to succumb, no other remedy is equal to hydropathy to produce free and efficacious reactions. Amongst others, are cases of *scarlatina*, where, following upon the disappearance of the symptoms, various bad changes manifest themselves; in croup, according to the experience of the physicians of St. Petersburg; in typhus with insensibility; in cholera (Attomyr cites a case of cholera being cured by the patient having thrown himself into a ditch full of water:) but in order to obtain these results, an energetic application must be adopted. He who contents himself with a few cold applications when the whole body ought to be repeatedly wrapped up in a damp sheet, or satisfies himself with shower baths of five or ten minutes duration, instead of cold water baths of an hour, in which the extremities ought to be violently rubbed by several persons, he, I say, who only thus imperfectly carries out the principle and necessarily finds that it does no good, should not denounce the method."

This hydro-therapeutical method therefore, joined to ours, possesses advantages which are incontestible and most precious; but, isolated, left to itself, without the intervention of our means, it becomes a remedy more baneful than curative, and has all the inconveniences of everything else that is of a general application and that does not descend to details. It requires individuals capable of reaction, and it remains necessarily powerless against a large number of special morbid states where this faculty of reaction is seriously altered. This use of cold water puts the reaction too strongly into play, in

to consult the clinic advices given under this head by Dr. Bartle, who has treated this disease in the large

acting out of bounds upon the functions of nutrition and excretion. Besides, it is evident that this increased propulsion of life cannot be acquired but at the expense of its duration. One fortifies for the time being, by taking from the future; for the treatment of Priessnitz is long and tedious from ten months to two, three, or four years. It is a violent proceeding of reaction against the evil, which must indeed exhaust the economy, as a physician of Prague, Dr. Hirsch, informed me he had several times remarked. This method will always excite a general reaction, in which the whole system, all the functions, are more or less put into play, from which results a frightful over-excitation. In order to act upon the diseased part, the whole organization is violently shaken. It is wrong that hydropaths are guided in practice by the state of the circulation; for, on the one hand, the quickening of the pulse is no criterion of the degree of violence with which the economy is impressed; and on the other hand, circulation is always increased during perspiration. Of nine people whom Kürtz treated to ascertain this, he found that the average pulsation exceeded 90 per minute. The power of reaction must be excessive indeed, otherwise its manifestation, if the treatment exacts that it should be provoked for any length (in chronic diathesis, in rheumatism, in gout, &c.,) would exhaust the economy instead of curing it. In persons who react with difficulty these severe applications are always followed by a febrile state, which wears out life. Hydropathy must be entirely rejected in these cases.

We have sometimes seen serious consequences result from the application of simple wet linens, applied according to rule, but to persons weak and delicate. These are the cases in

military hospitals of southern Austria, where it shews itself in various shapes. These prescriptions,

which the *fumigating method* should be made use of, which spares the constitution all the shocks of the reaction.* If it is made to follow the varied applications of cold water, we have all the resources that hydropathy professes to possess. The fumigating method, on this account, appears in my opinion destined to become extensive; it completes the system of Priessnitz, by making itself applicable to all ages, to all temperaments and to the various pathological conditions. This useful combination is beginning to be brought about. My father lately examined, in one of the numerous hydro-therapeutical establishments on the shores of the Rhine, that of Gleisweiler, a fumigatory apparatus, which the directing physician, Dr. Schneider, makes use of to provoke reactions and perspiration in persons who are weakened or of a delicate constitution, and in cases where fear might be entertained of internal congestions. In fact, if in such cases the remedial measures are not proportioned to the feeble resistance of the patient, a veritable congestion begins, and the patient may suddenly expire. The method of Giannini (which consists of plunging the fevered patient in cold water during the period of the chills,) made use of without the above mentioned precautions having been taken, has furnished numerous fatal examples.†

Whilst the hydro-therapeutical methods violently solicit the general reaction, what a difference is there not in the homœopathic method! Here the drug action is produced upon an already determined point, by dynamical agents, which, having

* See T. Rapon, *Treatise on the Fumigating Method, or on the Medical use of Baths and Douches of Vapor*, Paris, 1824, 2 Volumes in 8vo.

† Of the nature of Fevers and the best mode of treatment, translated from the Italian, with annotations, by N. Heurteloup, Paris, 1808, 2 vol. in 8vo.

the greater number of which we have mentioned in this work, do not differ from those which we use with

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only an affinity for this point, requires from the *organic whole* a reaction barely perceptible. There is therefore but a feeble reaction, and at the point only where it is required (not including exceptional aggravated cases ;) this reaction, though feeble in itself, is nevertheless energetic therapeutically, because it is special. Hydropathy to gain its ends must disturb the whole economy.

Another more serious inconvenience of the cold water method, is the relying upon too many accessory considerations, observations of detail, and in not being able to combine the practical rules in a few general, certain, and invariable precepts, so that it may be applied without danger, after having consecrated to its study a respectable quantity of time and attention. For in a word, in medicine there is a limit to the *errare humanum est*, but in hydropathy there is none. One may injure greatly if one is not skilful; one may jeopardize life if one does not re-establish health. Everything depends upon the *modus faciendi*. If the linens are left on too long, an antiphlogistic effect is produced ; and if they are renewed at certain intervals, an excitation is brought about. The practice of this method essentially consists in these small details where errors, and inattentions must necessarily happen, causing serious consequences from the importance of the reaction which is brought into play. Knowledge acquired by long experience barely suffices to avoid them ; one requires an instinct, an observing genius which Vincent Priessnitz possessed to so high a degree, which it is not the fate of all to possess, and which makes many say that his method will disappear with him We do not go so far, but still we believe that it

entire success in the sporadic cases of our patients.

During the whole course of treatment, the prescription of medicines must not cause hygienic attentions and a proper alimentary regimen to be lost sight of. The admitting fresh air into the patient's chamber, friction with the hand or with flannel, on the dried up, shrunken parts, fomentations and injections of lukewarm water, gargling with fresh water, application of cold linens to the forehead, unctions of oil of arnica applied to the diseased and painful parts, all these little attentions gently induce vital reaction and prevent dangerous complications. The science and experience of the physician shew themselves in these hygienic attentions, no less than in the use of proper remedies.

It is also important to direct the diet; it is the most delicate part, the most difficult one of the whole treatment, and one that requires the most accurate medical knowledge. The physician who is ignorant of the rules which ought to preside at the prescribing of the diet, will never succeed in the treatment of typhoid fevers. Usually, in the ordinary practice of medicine, too little importance is attached to these things. They resort rather to blisters, and to potions,

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will lose its pretensions as a general method, when its creator is gone, but that it will yet exist as an auxiliary of homœopathy.

than to supply the real imperative wants of this poor organization, which a light broth would re-establish, but which is extinguished under the influence of ponderous drugs. I have not the slightest doubt but that a considerable proportion of patients perish, victims of this treatment. Of this we have had the most striking proofs. In a private family two little boys fell sick at the same time of typhoid fever; same symptoms, same severity, same allopathic treatment. One of the children died begging for food, which was refused him because the pulse was febrile. The other one likewise craving for nourishment, by chance stumbled upon some boiled chestnuts, swallowed them with avidity, and in a short time recovered. It is true that, with this little patient, as was the case with the one I mentioned before in the course of this pamphlet, the cessation of the adynamy and the return of the digestive faculties coincided with the first doses of homœopathic remedies.

But, in the anxiety to raise the strength, one must guard against the use of those substances, so-called tonics, which are prescribed by most doctors to their patients for that purpose, and which generally have no other result, than to cause them to pass from an over excited state to one of extreme weakness, which is often incurable. *

* To administer tonics, to fortify the organization, is an operation purely physiological which comes within the limits of hygea. A tonic, stimulating, strengthening medication is not

understood; for evidently it is the tonics *par excellence* in diseases which are the remedies that cure. A wrong application made to the patient of the properties of certain medicines upon the healthy man gave rise to this pretended medication. From the fact that iron, quinine, bitters, cause in the normal state, a general excitation, a kind of phlogosis, it has been concluded that these substances would be proper to rouse reaction in the weakened patient. But this excitation adds not to the strength of the healthy man; it is simply a perturbation, and the use that is made of it in disease is a vicious application of a false analogy. But, some will say, quinine, tannin, aromatics, are *antiseptics*, they therefore exercise truly a favorable action in the preservation of life. Assuredly if these substances are applied to skins threatened with gangrene, they may retard or prevent it by developing a certain degree of reaction. The hot iron would act better, and common kitchen salt just as well. And indeed how can one think that these substances taken internally and altered by the digestive and circulating systems can possibly retain the properties which they possess (iron excepted) physically and chemically? Clinical experience has given the lie to these preconceived opinions, and adynamic fevers pursue without any change their fatal progress under the action of bitters, of polygala and of other excitants.

Since the fall of Broussaisism, the allopathic school makes again an abuse of these pretended tonics, seeking in the passing and deceiving excitation which they produce, a remedy for the real depression which is brought about but too often by bleeding.

Tonification, if we may use the term, is a general property that belongs to all agents under certain circumstances. That which weakens in one case strengthens in another. We cannot say of medicaments, more than of heat or cold, that they are tonic; this quality is inherent to no agent; and if one can